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PIANOS AND OBGANS. DELEGATES TO THE

'LISZT" ORGAN MADE BY THE

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REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

PIANOS!

LIFE INSURANCE.



OF NEW YORK. CYRUS CURTISS, Pres't Assets, \$5,250,000. The very satisfactory condition of the Company

ble, prudent, and honorable men. It gives me leasure to state that in a minute and exacting in-stigation I find nothing to condemn, but, on the ontrary, much to commend." H. D. PENFIELD, General Agent, 148 LA SALLE-ST., Chicago, 111. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Thursday, the 7th of June next, at p. m.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, May, and open on Monday, June 11 next.
Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds y registration.

ALREPT KEEP President

Notice is hereby given that the annual meetin of the Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will neid at the office of said Company, Room 2 Dicke Suiding, No. 40 Denrborn st., in the city of Chiago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 6, A. D. 1877, E. G. MASON,

Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Co.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of RAND, McNALLY & CO., will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on MONDAY, June 4, 1877, at 3 o'clock p. m., to take action on the sale of the Rand, McNally & Co. Railway Guide to the National Railway Publishing Company.

T. C. HAYNES, Secretary.

Chicago, May 24, 1877.

OFFICE CRICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAIL-BOAD COMPANY, April 24, 1877. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., for telection of Directors pursuant to law, and the transation of such other business as may come before the will be held at the office of the Company in the City Chicago on Wednesday, the 6th day of June next, at o'clock a. m.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

BUNTING

LDUCATIONAL. ALLEN'S ACADEMY.

GLEASON'S ACADEMY

The Intermediate and Commercial Departments of this school will be kept open during the summer, term commencing June 11. Session hour from 8 4 m. to half-past 12.

M. B. GLEASON, Principal. AMHERST COLLEGE,

CHICAGO, SATURDAY. MAY 26, 1877-TWELVE PAGES.

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C. O. D. CLOTHIER

184 & 186 STATE-ST.,

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Clothing for Men,

Boys, & Children

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terial, trimming, fit

and style to cus-

tom work, and at

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Special attention is Boys' Clothing, called to some in beautiful patterns at \$4 Furnishing Goods, and \$4.50! Also, to the Latest Novelties. viz.: the

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"Exhibition." House and Hotel keepers' attention is also

called to decided bar-

gains in LINENS!

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"This is the second of the Fletcher prise essays, provided for by a bequest to the Trustees of Darimouth College. The general topic is the Relation of the Church to the World. Together with Dr. Hatfield and Dr. Ganse, we served on the Committee of Award. The declar and the College of the Committee of Award. The declar and the College of the

W. G. HOLMES. Bookseller, 77 Madison-st., Chicago. MOODY'S

ANECD OTES. Thirty-four thousand issued in three months. In cloth, \$1; paper cover, 50 cents. Address RHODES d McCLURE, publishers, 94 Washington-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

I will sell at public auction at my office, Rooms 8 and 9 Foot Block, southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts., Chicago, Ill., on JUNE 6, 1877, AT 10 A.M., all of Blocks 3 and 4, the west half of Block 5, and all of Blocks 6, 7, and 8 (266 Lots) in Davis' Addition to Chicago, In said Chicago (lying just west of Westernay, and between Lake and Fulton.sts).
Also, the East % of the S. W. % of Sec. 6, T 38, N. B. 14, E., in Cook County, Ill. (near Stock-Yards). Terms, % cash, balance in three annual payments, with 6 per cent interest. Sale peremptory.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Receiver.
GEO. R. CLARKE, Auctioneer.
Chicago, Ill., May 13, 1877.

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TO RENT.

THE WAR.

RAGE" Views of a Critical Correspondent Near the Line of the Danube.

> Estimate of the Relative Fighting Qualities of the Two Armies.

The Russian Troops Superior in Every Important Essential.

Strength of the Russian Position on the Danubian

What Force Russia Will Need to Undertake a Forward Movement.

Progressing with the Utmost Vigor. Batoum Also Seriously

Threatened by the

Invaders.

The Bombardment of Kars

The Bulgarians Rising Against the Turks in the Bal-

A Reign of Terror Now Existing in Constantinople.

kans.

Which Is Believed to Be the Beginning of Another Revolution.

THE ARMIES.

"Whatever it may be later, so far the path of your special correspondent has not been strewn with roses, but, on the contrary, is most emphatically a pursuit after knowledge under difficulties. At Vienna I was assured the Danube navigation below Semilin was suspended, but that I could proceed the Lemburg and Czernovitz to Bucharest without let or hindrance, and so proceeded as far as Galatz. There, however, affairs took another aspect. The town was full of troops; the railway stations incumbered with war material of all kinds; every hotel was occupied by Russian officers. Could Iget on? 'Yes; perhaps later;' but, as the station-master assured me plaintively, he could guarantee nothing, for every arrangement was made according to the views of the Russian Quartermaster's Department. I was referred to a Russian official, and passed

I finally gave up all hope of reaching my destina-tion by this line, and was forced to retrace my steps to Vienna, where I discovered a new service on the Danube had been organized at irregular in-tervals, and that I could get down the river to on the Danube had been organized at irregular intervals, and that I could get down the river to
Orsova, and thence by the railway from CurriaSevrin to Bucharest; but even this way is attended
with delays and inconveniences. The exact hours
of departure of the steamers from Bazias are
not known at Vienna, so that I am
forced to lie over in this capital
of the Banat, until it shall please the Station master to send off a train. I have not, however, lost
my time, nor do I regret the journey, as I have
been not a little enlightened as to the position of
affairs in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Everywhere the greatest agitation prevails. In every
cafe, at every table, in all public conveyances, the
one universal subject of conversation is the part
which Austria will probably be forced to take in the
coming war. The Russo-Turkish conflict is regarded as only the prologue to the drama, as the
Servian insurrection was a prelude to the prologue.
A variety of dissonant policies and sympathies are garded as only the prologue to the drama, as the Servian insurrection was a prelude to the prologue. A variety of dissonant policies and sympathies are entertained, and the partisans of each clamor for a definite solution. The Hungarian element is fanatically Turkish in its proclivities; the Austrian moderately so. The Germans demand an unconditional neutrality; the Slavics insist upon an alliance with Russia to secure the independence of their brethren across the Danube. What will result from this chaos of ideas and aspirations cannot yet be predicted. The declarations of the two houses, that is, of Andrassy and of Prince Auernsperg, are not sufficiently specific to please any party, and so the Government quietly prepares for possible eventualities. There is no ostentation about these preparations, nothing which can give a pretext for any diplomatic interrogation, but certainly the garrisons toward the frontier are being strongly reinforced; so if she must fight Austria can at least oppose an effectual resistance to the first attempt at invasion.

A very short time ago they might have seriously delayed the Russian movements by seizing and destroying the bridges across the Pruth. Now these are in the possession for the enemy, and as the approaches are lined with torpedoes the Turkish monitors can do little or nothing to present the researce of the river.

Turkish monitors can do little or nothing to prevent the passage of the river.

I was accompanied as far as Roman by several Russian Staff officers and quartermasters on their way to Districts around Jassy, where a general requisition for horses is being made. Some of my traveling companions spoke out quite freely, and, when alone with me, not always in praise of the talents of their chiefs or of the condition of their troops both as to health and discipline, although all were enthusiastic on the issue of the campaign. From what I learned from these gentlemen, supplemented by the details given by civilians.

will be attempted for from afteen to twenty days. The Russian railways, for strategic reasons, are built with a five-foot guage, so that, in the event of the invasion of their territory, all their rolling-stocks could be removed to the interior, and the stock thus rendered useless to the enemy. The inconvenience of this arrangement for offensive operations is now making itself felt, as none of their wagons can be made use of with the Roumanian gauge. As not more than 1,200 carriages are available, the transportation of the troops and material will be necessarily slow, and certainly not exceed 780 men each day. Of course the roads will be used as much as possible, but the late heavy rains will restrict the march of the army to the highways, as the byways in wet weather are impassable.

apassable. A FIELD RAILWAY is contemplated, after the manner of the Germans around stets, to connect stations on the railways from Jassy to Galatz. This will be very advantageous, as it will shorten the interior lines of communication and throw them back out of reach of any attack by the Turks on the flanks of the Russian army. The rails are said to be already on the agot, and the fast Wallachain plains will not

with those of any army in Europe; but they are badly drilled, scarcely half trained in the use of the new arms, which are of all conceivable systems, and are commanded by officers utterly ignorant of the first principles of their profession. Their cavalry is the worst in the world, not even excepting that of the French. Two quadrons of each regiment are armed with carbines and sabres; the remaining four with revolvers and lances, which they cannot use. The troops ride with their knees on a level with their knees on a level with their knees on a level with their saddles, and are mounted on wretched, half-starved brutes sold to them by the Jewish horse-dealers of Temeswar and Aral.

is numerous, but varied. Often there are several different calibres and models in the same battery, and although some of their fortresses have a few fine Krupp guns, their officers are incapable of estimating distance or pointing correctly.

As to the engineer and pontoon service, nothing can be said except that both are too had even to be criticized. Still, they will fight well and die hard. They have always been formidable behind intreachments, and in an assault their fansticism will serve them in lieu of discipline; but in the field they will be found wanting, as they are without any intelligent direction, and cannot maneuvre even at a review, much less under fire. So much for Turkish regulars.

As TO THE BASHI-BAZOUKS,

No language is strong enough to convey an idea

AS TO THE BASHI-BAZOUKS,

No language is strong enough to convey an idea of their inefficiency. In Asia, during the campaign of 1854, 10,000 of these irregulars were collected before Kars, under the command of Gen. Kmitty, and among them were some 2,500 Assyrian Spahis, the debris of the army of Ibraham Pasha, who were fairly good soldlers, though even they would never face musketry or stand before a charge of regular cavalry. But the balance were a mere scum of banditti—ultra, fanatical, inclined to robbery and murder, and only dangerous to the unarmed peasant who, be he Moslem or Giaour, is always the object of their attentions.

THE MOST VALUABLE FORTION of the Ottoman army is composed of the Egyptian

of the Ottoman army is composed of the Egyptian contingent, whose officers are far superior in education and military training to those of the Turkish army properly so called. They were carefully drilled by French instructors, and many have real merit; but the withdrawal of the French Military Commission in 1870 led to the engagement of some American officers under the notorious Gen. Charles B. Stone, whose incapacity was demonstrated by the failure of the Abyssinian operation,—a fitting epilogue to the unexplained imprisonment in Fort Lafayette and dismissal during the Red River expedition. Since the advent of this person to the direction of the Egyptian military affairs the tone of the Khedive's forces has lowered considerably.

of the Khedive's forces has lowered considerably.

WHAT THE TORKISH PLANS ARE,
if they have any, is difficult to say. Three lines
of defense were open to them. The first was that
of the Danube,—certainly advisable if they had
been numerically equal to the enemy. This is
doubtful, for, admitting they could muster 200, 000
men of all arms in Europe, not more than 80,000
could be concentrated at any given point. History
furnishes many examples of the successful defense of a river line by a small and well-handled
army, but Turkey has no skillful Generals
to direct her troops, and by the surrender of the
left bank has lost its command; for Oltenitzs,
Kalafat, and Giurgevo are now in the hands of the

be used as they were in 1854 against the Russians. GEN. KAPKA,
the Minister of War of the Hungarian Government in 1849, whose splendid defense of Romeon illustrated his capacities as a strategist, has counseled the abandonment of the direct defense of the river and a concentration along the line of the Balkans. Probably his advice will be followed and a system of passive defense adopted which will unit the other two systems, and oblige the Russians to diminish their main army of invasion by strong detachments necessary to cover its rear and its communications with its base of operations.

to cover its rear and its communications with its base of operations.

Should the Russians attempt to force the passage of the river near Giurgevo, concentration of the Turkish troops, with Rustchuk and Silistria on their fianks, will be invaluable as to position. Schumla, covering the roads to Silistria, Varna; and Rustchuk, and commanding the line of rail connecting Varna with Rustchuk and the lines leading to Bucharest, is a highly important strategical point. Not a strong place in itself, it has been carefully fortified, and new works are being constructed under English new works are being constructed under English. highly important strategical point. Not a strong place in itself, it has been carefully fortified, and new works are being constructed under English engineers. Should the Turks concentrate here in force the Russians will be obliged to turn aside from their direct line of march and fight them, but it is more likely the latter will fall back, leaving a strong garrison in the place which will take a corps of observation of fully 30,000 troops to held it in check, with at least 50,000 more to watch Rustchuk and Silistria, unless the fall of one or both of these places be regarded as an indispensable preliminary operation. Russia's advance in Bulgaria will be slow. The roads are better than in Roumania, but the army must depend upon its train for subsistence, and the means of transportation obtainable in the country itself are very scanty, according to the Russian Gen. Faldeff, who has studied the condition and resources of the country more thoroughly than any man.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BALKANS.

As a natural line of defense is exaggerated. There are only seven passes, it is true, and these will doubtless be so fortified that their defense will be successful. But all the northern slope of the chain is so gentle that the traveler often arrives at the summit of a ridge without seeing a mountain. There are a few noints where a carriage cannot ascend. Sheep-walks are to be found everywhere, and, covered by the fire of heavy guns from below, infantry can advance wherever a goat can climb. Certainly the line through Ardas, Karnabad, and Sellmon is strong, but it is very long, and may be turned from the west by Sophia.

Affairs thus far point to anything except the localization of the conflict, but whatever be the confidence of Russian leaders in the ultimate success of their arms, however they feel assured of victory in the open field, they know that in a country like Turkey no precantions must be neglected to insure their communications and their supplies. Certain points must be regularly invested; others may be held on

I will venture to add modestly my own opinion, based upon a knowledge of the localities and previous service with the Turks, that if the army of invasion be restricted to Faideff's estimate of 150,000, it will neither force the line of defense, or even get back to its own base of ope

IN ASIA. RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, May 25.—The Russian Telegraphic Agency announces that reinforcements have reached the Russian detachment which evacuated

Sookgoom-Kale.

ARDAHAN AND ERZEROUM.

It is stated here that Mukhtar Pasha is marching upon Ardahan, while the Russians are rapidly advancing against Erzeroum.

IN A CRITICAL POSITION.

Advices from Russian sources in Asia Minor claim that the Turks in Armenia are in a critical position. The Russian forces investing Kars and Exeroum have secured advantageous positions commanding both places. Their surrender is claimed as certain.

WILL ABUME THE OPPERSIVE.

LONDON, May 25.—A telegram from 5t. Peters-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ERESHOUM, May 25.—The Turks are conce ag in the neighborhood of Olti. Russian ave approached Olti.

PUSHING FORWARD.

LONDON, May 26—5 a. m.—A special from E roum reports that a column from Van and a col of Circassians from Erzeroum are pushing for to Bayazid to cut off the Russian advance in

IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

proclamation of martial law, which forbic carrying of arms, authorizes dominists of police in quest of arms, authorizes dominists of police in quest of arms, authorizes the banishment of suspected persons out previous trial, and forbids the soling of crowds in the streets. About 2,000 participated in yesterday's demonstration. Ave Softas who were admitted to the Chambar cused Hussein Pasha, the commander at Ardal treason, and demanded his arraignment.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES DEMANDED. Several Deputies spoke, and demanded it terial changes and the appointment to office of known capacity.

WILL BE DISMISSED.

Constantinors. May 25.—In consequent

Minister will be dismissed.

TUNIS.

The Minister of War telegraphed to the Bey of Tunis to send a contingent of troops to Turkey.

THE SULTAN'S FILIGHT.

LONDON, May 25.—Private messages received at Vienna assert that the Sultan fied to the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus on the approach of the procession of Softas, and only returned after the proclamation of the state of siege.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

IN EUROPE.

within a league of the Hungarian frontier.

THE EUSSIAN PROGRAMME.

LONDON, May 26.—A Times' Bucharest correspondent says present indications strengthen the conclusion that no important events will occur on the Danube until the whole front line is imposition on the bank of the river. A strong corps will be formed on the surreme right, composed of the Boumanian army and a division or two of Russians. This force will move up the Turkish side of the Timok and turn the left flank of the Balkan line by a movement on Sofa.

and Philippopolis. Such flank attack would not violate the promise not to enter Servian territory, and would unquestionably bring a corps of 20,000 Servians to assist it. A Russian corps crossing below Widdim would paralyze the Widdin garrison and leave the Timok Valley column unopposed, with a friendly country on its right from which to draw supplies.

The QUIMANIAN ARMY

LONDON, May 25.—The Russian Telegraphic Agency publishes the following: Telegrams announcing that the Russians were preparing to cross the Danube over Servian territory, and that Prince Milan's Ministers had advised him to proclaim independence and to declare war are false. Russia will respect Servia's neutrality. Her independence is a matter which will only be settled by agreement among the Great Powers.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN ROUMANIA.

LONDON, May 26—5 a. m.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Vienna, says it is stated on good authority that the Russian army in Roumania does not exceed 130,000. Three complete army corps have not yet crossed the Pruth. Fifty Ulemas have been landed in the Crimea to excite the Moslem inhabitants against Russia.

WAE STRAMER BURNED.

BUCHARRST, May 25.—A small Russian war teamer than been serviced.

BUCHARRET, May 25.—A small Russian war teamer has been captured and burned by the Turks sear Islaed.

LONDON, May 25.—A dispatch from Buchare ave that fighting on the Danube has commenced

again.

TRAINS CROWDED WITH SOLDIERS.

LONDON, May 20—5 a. m.—The News' Buchar dispatch says between Galatz and Bucharest railway is all but blocked by a series of immens long trains crowded with infantry. Bucharest c stitutes the principal centre, whence columns rate to their respective destinations on the Danu Another important artery is the road from But Ottenitra.

A BRISK ENGAGEMENT.

A BRISK ENGAGEMENT.

Nikopolas, May 25.—There was a brisk engagement near this blace, to-day between a Turkish ironcled and the Russian fortifications. The Turks destroyed the earthworks and the enemy retreated, leaving forty dead on the field.

INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, May 25.—A Vienna dispatch to the Times says: "There is not much probability that any of the Great Powers will raise objections to Roumana's declaration of independence, though possibly they may abstain from recognizing it till the general settlement at the conclusion of the war."

FED PRESBYTERIANS.

Presbytery. Fifty-one represents a present, including one from Egy rom india. They reported 112 mile Home Mission field. They grant grant the year to 187 mission static received from these statements of 8,700; are

THE MORNING SESSION

In up in hearing reports from the Home and Foreign Missions, Church in, Freedmen's Mission, and Ministerial II of which were referred to the proper ces. Also, reports of the Treasurers of rent Boards, which were referred to the Committee. The Rev. A. G. Walder, D., Second Clerk, presented a finteresting report on the of the Church for the ressynds; 57-Presbyteries; 640 mincongregations, 783; parsonages, 87; received for the year, 7,676; number theschools, 701; number of scholars research of the contributions of the second contributions of the

CE, May 24.—The third day of th Baptist anniversaries commenced with all meeting of the American Home-Misociety.

xecutive Board submitted their annulatating that everywhere the works of sty in all its departments are in successes. The number of missionaries the was 233, with sixty churches formed their ministry, 1,581 persons bap and 19,238 scholars gathered into any schools. The Board asks power to the number of missionaries. The con multitudes in the colored churches at his such as to render such missionary swill elevate their tone and character at the total last degree. The mission he Indians has received a new impulse ne year. The Board calls attention to the the Society is burdened with debt for i money to the amount of \$40,450. The loans in aid of feeble churches out-\$234,328. Freenty-two churches have the past year.

Treasurer's report also was presented into for missions and oducation were expendifures, \$21,872; deficit, \$40,68. for the church edifice fund, \$57,401; ures, \$50,630; balances on hand, \$6,774 announced that a telegram had bear from Burmanh of the death of the Rev. Swall, from cholera.

Domnittee on Finance recommended flort be made to raise \$10,000 towards immediately. Adopted.

Ollowing officers were elected: Presidents, for the church commended flowing officers were elected: Presidents for the Rev. S. S. Chiller, of Massay, the Rev. A. C. D., New York; the Rev. J. B. Thomas, ew York; J. G. Preble, New York; D. Anderdon, New York; the Rev. J. B. Thomas, ew York; J. G. Preble, New York; Towasher of the Massay, the Rev. J. D. Anderdon, the Rev. J. G. Preble, New York; J. G. Preble, New York; J. G. Preble, New York; Towasher on the landam Missions made a dorsing the peace policy of the Admission of fellowship was received at Newport, and a cordial letter in ing of the American Home

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has On extreme point of Cape. View of
that of Cape are etc. Grand old woods,
has beeting best face good stabling,
besting besting setc. Good stabling,
a latitud from Bostom,
HES, ELLEN S. HOBINSON & CO.

EXAMINATION POR ADMISSION.

An examination of candidates for admission to Amberst College will be held at Calcage in Parior No. 1 for an examination of candidates for admission to Amberst College will be held at Calcage in Parior No. 1 for an examination of candidates for admission to Amberst College will be held at Calcage in Parior No. 1 for an examination of candidates for admission to Amberst College will be held at Calcage in Parior No. 1 for a minimum well-makes, June 13, and the calcage in the calcage in

bargain!

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We are making a change in our stock of renting Planos, and are selling off a large stock of the Instru-ments at prices ranging from \$125 to \$350. Terms, \$25 cash, remainder \$10 to \$20 monthly. Written warranty with every Plano, and privilege of exchange for a new one at any time. Purchasers will never have a better

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Office of Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, 52 Wall-st., NEW YORK, April 26, 1877.

registration.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary. Stockholders' Meeting.

Stockholders' Meeting

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Without any gum or artificial etiflenings, as is the case with the expensive POIREIGN GHEX ADINES, this light, cool, and clastic texture will neither crease nor demage by RAIN OH SALT WATER.
This article does not only recommond their by cheapness, but also by beauty and durability.
Lovely suits are made from it, trimmed with fringes and ruches of the same material.

The closing examinations and literary exercises of his fourishing school occur the first week in June. The ext school year in commence the first Monday of the commence the first Monday of the commence of th

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Second Floor, 208 State-st., near Adams, sultable for Music ma, Millinery Parlors, or any light business, in per-order, to Bent, with use of elevator. WALTER H. MATOCKS, Room I. 40 Dearborn-st.

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GENERAL.

A NICE POINT.

A NICE POINT.

DON. May 25.—The recall of the Russian sentatives from Vienna and Belgrade is attend to a wish to avoid discussions about the follity of Servin's participation in the war.

Presian Ambassador at Vienna has

isl from Berlin reports that some vessels used from Berlin reports that some vessels used from the first and others for before Gibraltar to intercept neutral crying arms and ammunition for Turkey.

EMBARKING.

LEXANDRIA, May 25. - The Egyptian contingen ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

ER. FORSTER OVER-MODERATE—MR. COURTNEY
IN PAVOR OF THE DISNEMBERMENT OF TURKEY—TIMBLINESS OF MR. CARLYLE'S LETTER.

Correspondence New Fort Tribune.

London, May 12.—Mr. Gladstone's speech cantot be praised too highly. He himself is said to
onsider it the best he ever made, and he certainly
ever made so great a speech in circumstances so
svorable—beginning it, as he did, after two hours
f struggle and excitement which would have serimely impaired the vital force of any other orator

The other speeches of mark have been those of Mr. Cross (the Home Secretary), Mr. Lowe, Mr. Porster, and Mr. Courtney. On Mr. Cross' I have before commented. Mr. Lowe's was brilliant and bitter, but made no great impression. Mr. Forster's was able and disappointing. He began by taking a timid view. He was in the position of seeing too clearly the enormous difficulties which beset day solution. He has not taken a firm, clear live of the great of the deep not helping to the peacebeset any solution. He has not taken a firm, clear line of his own. He does not belong to the peace-al-any-price party, but his opinions have taken, a drab tinge from old and present associations. In ordinary times I should lay no stress on Mr. Forster's civilities to Lord Derby. But these are not ordinary times, and it unsettles the judg-ment of many men to be told by a Liberal so high in rank as Mr. Forster that, although he disapeld which has wrought half the mischlef, rster meant that no Tory would have er, he should have said that; but even dhave been far from true. Does Mr. saily believe that Lord Salisbury would have been far from true. Howe last

journalism resembling the fercetty of the Anglo-Ottoman papers. The one which appears in the evening describes Mr. Courtney's speech as made up of "school-boy paerilities." This is the paper of which it was lately and in the House by Mr. Forsyth that, matead of being written by continued for small the second of the second

be written by manikos for foots. That is savage enough, but it is provoked, if not exceed, by the volleys of personalities and the general insolence of tone which have discredited the paper in question.

The history of Mr. Carlyle's letter, with the timely warning to England of Lord Beaconfield's mad plans, has not been, and probably will not be, told authoritatively. But it is not difficult to make a plausible gness at its origin. Lord Carnarvon is one of the noti-Turk party is the Catinet. He is size the Colonial Secretary who seem Mr. Proude on a special meason to South Africa, and Mr. Proude's intimacy with Lord Carnarvon has continued eince that time. Mr. Proude wone of Mr. Carlyle's nearest friends and most fraquent vanions. That Lord Carnarvon should appear them to Mr. Carlyle, and Mr. Carlyle to the world, what more natural than that will it offer this account as special meason that Mr. Proude wone of Mr. Carlyle is the world, what more natural than that will it offer this account as spready conjectuals. Mr. is near any what I knew, and I date may I sough to spotentials to Lord Carnarvon and Fr. Proude for making free with their name. It from the state to the world, with the matter. I have heard it affermed that Lord Carnarvon communicated disastiy with Mr. Car yie, and that Mr. Proude had acting to do with the matter. I have heard the Carly and the confidence it concrets the confidential, but refused with energy, mying: "This can be no matter of confidence it concrets the confidential, but refused with energy, mying: "This can be no matter of confidence it concrets the confidential, but refused with energy, mying: "This can be no matter of confidence it concrets the control was come to the Tarkish dominions. Mr. Carlyle said the first matter to be flabilahed, and to be published their very featuredly morning. For on this morning a Cabinet council was held, and a decision was come to him. But there can be fittle down the carly the propected scheme depended on the secreey and another theory should have b

ODESSA.

ODESSA.

A SCARED CITY.

Correspondence New York Hereld.

ODESSA, May 5.—The report that the bombardment of Odessa was 'imminent having been circuisted at Kischeneff, I bastened to the threatened point, and on my arrival found, instead of a city in flames, a town as caim and silent as the estate of Richelieu, who, from the summit of his pedestal, where he seems mounted as a reminel to survey the horizon, appears to be looking out for the expected Turkish fleet.

ODESSA 'AS IT IS.

Nothing is at once so ead and strange as the aspect of a harbor completely empty. Can you make yourself a picture of what the hav of New York would be without the innumerable snips which give it life? Not that the immense American city can be at all compared with the Russian town, although the latter boast of some 200, 000 inhabitants. Looking out to she from the height of the boulevard and from the foot of the stathed of Richelleu, referred to above, that is to say looking down from an eminence of more than a hundred feet, two batteries mounted with heavy guns are visible,—one on the right, the other on the left, surrounded by water. They make on the water a yellow

The only vessel in sight is stationed in front of the basina. It is as round as a piece of money. It carries two smokestacks, has low bulwarks and one turret, and, in fine, everything we are accustomed to see on a ship. But when the moment for action arrives all this disappears the deck is cleared, the sailors disappear into the interior, and the ship, turning on her tentre, goes under the water, which she enters as does a serew into a piece of wood. This singular ship is a gunboat. She is the invention of the Russian Admiral Popon, whose name she bears. In the war about to begin she is destined to some strange experiences. Away on the distant horizon smoke arises from the funnel of the Stakourane, which also is watching the Turkish fron-clad fieet; and between the Stakourane and the Popon are innumerable torpedoes.

DEFENSE BY TORPEDO.

They are spread all over the port, and will certainly keep the hostile trigates some four or five miles away from the town. This is as far as the dipth of water permitted the torpedoes to be inited down, but not far enough to prevent the bombardment of the town, because modern artillery is orfective at a much greater distance. At this range, it is true, the alm will be uncertain, and conse-

tainly keep the hostile frigates some four or five miles away from the town. This is as far as the depth of water permitted the torpedoes to be init down, but not are enough to prevent the bombardment of the town, because modern artillery is effective at a much greater distance. At this sange, it is true, the alm will be uncertaint, and consequently the damage will be less, but the moral effect will be the same. The presence of these torpedoes does not, however, hinder navigation, as their position is known and they can be avoided. Here is how the departure of a ship wishing to leave the port is a stranged. The commandant sends on board an officer and some men of the marine corps who know the way out. The officer begins operations by sending the crew and passengers below after all the port-holes have been carefully closed lest any of the passengers abould undertake to act as spy and note the way out. Notwithstanding these precautions it would still be possible to observe from the fetty the route takes by departing ships, and for this reason all ingress or egress has been forbidden for some days. The day helder yesterday a Belgian steamer arrived, and was warned off by two blank discharges from the guns of the battery, but this hot having the dewired effected, a camon-ball was sent ricocheting zorous her bows. The Captain's intelligence was at once awakened, and turning his prow to soahe went off to Nicolaiefi to duscharge. It is plain that all this is serious; but, however serious affairs may be, the comical will always intrude. The comical on this occasion took the form of a small Italian back which, three days ago, was seen at sunrise to cast anchor in the port. Not knowing about the prohibition of the torpedoes, she had arrived by a miracle. This ship had passed perhaps a hundred times within a foot or even an inch of certain death, for the new submarine machines do not joke. Some opinion of their effect can be formed, because on the Piac Catten, which is finger any part of the roadstead, when ismediately th

filing past without taking any tickets. Then the first one returned and offered, until the last moment, four roubles; four and a quarter. Seeing that no transaction was possible with the railway company he decided, with a profound sigh, to pay the full fare. This block at the station augmented the pasie-fear of not being able to get away. But all fevers, even fear, wear out in the long run, and the people began to make fun of the Turks. They say that the Turks will not return to Odessa because they are too Ignorant of navigation to find their way.

ASTORY FOR THE MARINES.

There is even a report that the Ottoman fleet passing by a Turkish fort mistook it for Odessa and bombarded it, and that the Turkish fort had comscientiously answered the fire. There is an old anecdote in circulation here, which is now given as an absolute fact, and as such implicitly believed. It is so funny and apropose that it will hear repeating. The Suitan Abd-ul-Azis was very proud of its fact and desired to show a sample of it to England. Be therefore ordered one of his captains to go to England to salute in his name Queen Victoria. The ship satiled, and while in the Mediterranean all west well; the pilot was still on board. But when Gibraltar was reached and the pilot shout to take his leave the captain explained the bad fix he was in. He felt himself wholly incapable of making an English port, Out of this perplexity the pilot drew him by showing him a steamer leaving for England.

"Follow that ship," said he, s' she is going to

discreet Captain.

At length a great port was sighted. The authorities visited the iron-clas, and saked the Captain in English what he desired.

"I come on behalf of my master to sainte your Sovereign." At the word Sovereign the stupesaction of the visitors was complete.

"What Sovereign?" asked the chief man.
"Queen Victoria. Am I not in England?" At these words all the people of the country began to Rung.

"You are in New York," they cried.
Here is what had happened. During the first night they had lost the steamer which should have guided them and they had followed another, believing it to be the same ship. I repeat that this story is given as absolutely true.

Confidence then returned to the inhabitants of Odessa, and affairs were improving last night when the news of the bombardment of Brails, in Roumania, was received. Then terror resumed its way, and I am now writing in the midst of a secared people.

ON THE DANUBE.

People are decing from this part of Roumania by thousands. I have never soon people so paniestrickes. A Baigarian missionary, who has been traveling with me for some days, says that the Belgarians, who are much more in deapsr in some respects than our friends the Houmanians are, manifest no such fears. But people along here have been bearing for the past six months of the atrocities committed by the Turks in helpless Servia last year; of the sacked and burned villages; of men rossied stive after being tied to irross, and wet cloths put over their faces so that sufficients effectings; of nameless horrors which my pon refuses to describe, but which are proven, have been seen and testified to by hundreds of credible witnesses of various nationalities. People ressember that little children were cut into small pieces and their remains carried triumbanity through the streets on bayonets by bloodthirsty and ferosious followers of the standard of the Prophet, and it is not assonishing that they fice. Most of these fugitives have some resources. At the little stations one finds enormous piles of bedding enveloped in coarse saces; large wooden cheets containing household utensils, food and clothing, sometimes furniture in great quantities; and over these stores, which represent the patient accumulation of years, the wretched people who are driven from that homes hover, and clattler, and bicker with the officials, while the train waits, and waits, and waits exasperatingly. The further are not content to move away from the Danube, are pouring into Austria by housands. This poor may be seen frampile along the maddy not as a surface of the sent from the frontier, or are found when they are pouring into Austria by housands. The paternality of the sent of

the existing of the battles into Bosnia sent 160.
Coults and Slavonia, where they were Recurse supported for a year—perhaps expeteen mostles; and the Berris campaign furnished in quon of famishing fegitives to the obliging reuton; care. Now come the Romanisac. Omers a so near the frontier of Roumania, hardly half an hour a drive from it, that there are a great many Wallachian families here; but one can app out the fugitives very easily. They he asicep on the little grassplots in the sun, with their opankes turned up to the inspection of the numerous prowling dogs, and their heads restling on little bundles which appear almost able to walk off alone, as fall are they—but perhaps it were as well not to refer to the vermin. The women, with the children clinging to their skirts, straggic abon; the lanes of the town and beg, or fumble in the heaps of refuse left in the market-place for a few green leaves or an sold bit of carret or potato. These people have quite lost all amoition; they are content simply to vegetate. Food, sleep, forgetfulness of their lost homes, is all they care to obtain; the gypsics, I suppose, may be reckoned not even to have any sentiment concerning their homes. War brutalizes these unhappy folk, and may do so to their descendants, as it did to their ancestors. The fugitives of the better class idle away their time in the small Austrian-citics along the great stream, apparently caring but little which side wins in the coming struggle and manifesting no spark of energy so far as the role of their own Roumania is concerned.

So much for the fugitives in this vicinity. The concerned.
So much for the fugitives in this vicinity. The mention of them brings me naturally to the recital

So made for the fugitives in this vicinity. The mention of them brings me naturally to the recital of THE DISTRESS IN BULGARIA, cansed by the Turks' vindictive campaign there recently, and I happen to be furnished with some excellent statistics, gives me by the missionary whom I have mentioned above, and who has had them prepared with great care. It appears that in ten villages in the districts of Sevilievo and Gabrova in Bulgaria, viz. Nevo Scio, Kravenik, Batashova (Gabene, Gradnik, Dushevo, Debna, Nova Mahola, Geutchofza, and Elen, the following buildings were burned: Houses, 667; barns, 744; stores, 198; churches, 50; achools, 31. In these same villages 2,706 houses were pillaged, 3,393 families were completely plundered, and 39,047 persons were known to have experienced heavy losses. More than 7,000 water buffaloes, horses, and ozen were raided and run off by the miserable sheaking thieves of oppressors: 21,000 sheep and goats are set down as "lost" in the troubles, and 10,000 lambs disappeared. More than 35,000 okas of grain were also taken. If these see the statistics of losses for a small pot tion of Bulgaria's fertile district, what must they amount to for the whole, and what may not Roumania expect to lose if the barbaric hordes of the Sultan rate let losses upon the rich Wallachian plains? Out of the great number of families rendered almost destitute in the above-mentioned Bulgarian districts by the Turkish brutality and cupidity, 1, 500 families, or about 9,000 persons, have since received substantial relief, thanks to the generosity of English and Americaa Christians. What monstrous, outrageous, tyrannous cruelty and selfishness it is which permits Europe to allow the sdious Mussulman such license as he has taken in Bulgaria, and as he will take again and again, unless he is driven out of the country and into the Black Sea at the point of Russian bayonets. One gets a foretaste of the horrors which are the ensue by seeing these homeless wanderers, and hearing the histories of the hundreds who have s

ASIA. THE THEATRE OF WAR. BERLIN, May 9.—The official Russian Invalide

gives the following account of the Asiatic theatre The general character of the country bordering upon our trans-caucasian provinces is that of a mountainous land, of which the hills are high and steep, but the valleys are wide and favor military movements. There are numerous carriage roads, but they are in a bad condition, especially in spring, at the rarny season, and in autuma. Every pow and then military requirements and the wish to secure the transit of commerce have caused that Turks to do something for the reads; but, in most instances, the impulse had to be given by European Governments. The carriage roads require frequent repair. The principal roads connecting the villayet of Erzeroum with our trans-Caucasian provinces are those: First, from Alexandropol, three roads lead to Kars by way of Arpa Chai, this border port. Branching out from Molla Musa, one of these roads proceeds to Tichnis and Hadji Vali; the second to Kiel Tebschuchaeh and Kuruk Dara; while the third and most northerly goes to Mekus. Our troops marched along the two former roads, these being comparately easy and passabloat the present time of the year; the last road to Mekus is well provided with grass, but circuitous. In addition to these, there are two or more roads connected with those enumerated. The distance from Alexandropol to Kars is seventy versts. Secondly, from the Province of Erivan three roads head to Bayazid. Of these, two are carriage roads, repaired by our Erivan detachment in 1854, while the third is fit only for horses. The first road goes from the Village of Kurasningh. Thence it proceeds along the western side of the Lake Balgel, crosses the River Garmsun Tehat, and terminates at Bayazid. Of these for Diadin, situate on the great transit road from Erzeroum to Bayazid, and further west reaches Bayazid. This pass is not so high in the preceding one. but has no water at Inst; at The general character of the country bordering

made practicable for carriages. It is south from our port of Abaszel, and, ascending the pass of the same name, proceeds to the Monastery of Surpn Oganes, west of Diadin. Bayazid is 135 versis from a river. Thirdly, from Achalzik to Adagan there is but one earsiage rond. It accompanies the right bank of the River Dozehoff Tehal, from the Village of Ker, ascends in zignags the ridge Souk Pugar, passes along Mount Olgar, and descends to Ardagan. The two mule tracks likewise cross the Book Pugar. The road runs through the Village of Kanardel, and, crossing the hills of Ardian and the River Kara Tchai, descends to Ardagan. The clay hills of Ardian are a serious obstacle along this road at the rainy season. At a distance of about ninety versis from Centrget to Batoum there are two rands,—one a carriage road along the shore by the fortrees of Ziche Dairi, the other a mule track by Kobuletiand the fortrees of Trentraku. Besides these, there is another difficult mule track from Achalzik to Batoum through Chail. The distance is about fifty versis.

a carriage road along the shore by the fortress of Ziche Dairi, the other a mule track by Kobuletiand the fortress of Tchuruksu. Besides these, there is another difficult mule track from Achalzit to Batoum through Chal. The distance is about fifty versus.

These are the roads trodden by our troops on crossing the frontier. Another important communication leads from Kars to Krzeroum, and forms the trank-road of all Armenia. The road frees Kars to Krzeroum, a distance of about 200 versus, goes by the Village of Kotamia, and, having a scended the Sarsailung ridge, proceeds to Modigingert, Rhoressea, Alone Karpteke, and Hassan Kaithe road which crosses the Sagasilung was desired by our troops in 1829, but requires considerable repair now. The most troblesome parts are the ascent to the River Karn Dere, a tributary of the Araxes. Alhough this road is habitaally used by the carriages traveling between Alexandropol and Krzeroum, it is very kroublesome to pass, especially in spring. In this locality our troops may be detained both by the impracticability of the road and the facilities given to the enemy by the ravines of the Saganiang. Another road connecting Kars with Eracroum skirts the spur of the Saganiang at Yeni Keff, but this is very steep, and though, perhaps, a means of turning the enemy's flank on the Saganiang, will prove very trooblesome. Brzeroum, towards which all the roads of the villaged covering, is a stragelical point of the greatest importance. The condition of this road, near Trebond. A small portion of this road, near Trebond was constructed by French engineers, in the order of the Tarks. The total expense was 1,705,000 roadies, or 3,687 roubles to verst. The road is well laid to be fooded and trimed in the rainy season by the water from the adjacent hills. In white also immense quantities of smow accumulate on the Kop Day ridge and Zigan Day ridge, which have to be cleared away by the travelers. The road from Eracroding istiter by special couriers. The road from Butodim to Arrivale in the village

FRANCE.

LONDON, May 25.—The Times' Berlin dispatch says the Maisterial Post contends that the conspiracy which upset the French Cabinet is principally directed against Germany. French armaments having been carried to the highest pitch, the mask is thrown aside, and an attempt made to profit by the latest European complication for gaining allies. What the Monarchical conspirators immediately aim at is the resignation of the Papacy

ing allies. What the Monarchical conspirators immediately aim at is the restoration of the Papacy through the humiliation of Germany. The Times' correspondent points out the Post as the same paper that, two years ago, published the notorious sensational articles on the imminence of war.

THE POWERS NOTIFIED.

BERLIN, May 25.—The Tagolatt says the Duc Decases, French Minister of Poreign Affairs, has sent to French Ambassadors at Berlin. St. Peterburg, Vienna, and London, identical dispatches notifying them of the recent change of Ministry, and pointing out that it is no wise affects the foreign policy of France. Regarding the Eastern question in particular, France will maintain neutrality.

and pointing out that it is no wise affects the forcign policy of France. Regarding the Eastera
question in particular, France will maintain neutrality.

A somewhat different and more extended dispatch was addressed to the Ambasador at Rome.
This touched upon the religious question, and gave
reassuring explanations. The dispatch to the Ambasador at Madrid gave friendly assurances concerning the attitude of France in regard to Carlism.
PRESIDENT MACMAHON SPRAKS.

PARIS, May 25.—President MacMahon visited the
Exhibition buildings to-day. In conversing with
Commissary-General Brans and others he said:

"The rumors of a postponement of the Exhibition
have induced me to make this visit. The Exhibition will open May 1, 1878, as announced. I am
especially desirons of protecting the freedom and
security of this great national enterprise.

At a reception yesterday at the Elysee the President said: "I am conscious of having fulfilled a
rank day. I have remained and shall remain absolutely within the bounds of legality. It is because I am the guardian of the Constitution that is a
read day. I have remained and shall remain absolutely within the bounds of legality. It is because I am the guardian of the Constitution that
a read day. The remained and shall remain absolutely within the bounds of legality. It is because I am the guardian of the Constitution that.

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A SPECIMEN OF KING JOHN'S DIPLOMACY.
LONDON, MAY 25.—A letter to the Those from
Alexandria, Egypt, May 13, says: "Peace with
Abyasinra has not yet been concluded. Gordon
Pasha had opened negotiations which seemed to be
progressing most favorably, when King John dis-

Pashs had opened negotiations which seemed to be progressing most favorably, when king John discovered a conspiracy in his camp, which he attributed to Egyptian arency. He immediately arrested Gordon Pashs's envoys and two sons of the Egyptian Shelk of Zeils, and cut an arm and leg off the two latter. In consequence of this Gordon Pashs, left the Abyssinian frontier and pushed on to Khartonn. Notwithstanding this singular check to the negotiations, peace is still probable. There seems to be no practical difference regarding the terms, sud both parties are desirous of peace because of internal affairs, particularly the king of Abyssinia, it being reported that the king of Shoa had revolted and captured Gondor, the capital city of Abyssinia, but Egypt and Abyssinia are so exasperated with each other that peace must be made by some third perty. Each party would be willing to submit to the mediation of England, and if she would undertake the task there would be oeace in a very few months.

SPAIN. DENIAL Madard, May 25.—Bamors of war between Spand China, and of the dispatch of naval forces.

Intuese waters, are officially denied.

THE RECENT ARRESTS MADRID, May 25. —The Minister of Mapun, May 25.—The Missister of the has informed Congress that the persons we recently arrested charged with conspiracy public order, were half-pay officers. The disclosed by subordinate officers, to whom spirators made overtures. The Ministe that the conspirators were scheemed of Stalla. It is reported that among those are an advanced Hadical Brigan by-General. GERMANY.

GOING WEST.

LOSDON, May 25.—A dispatch from Copenhagen
hays that Danish travelers from Germany complain
of delay in railway traffic, owing to the heavy
transport of troops loward the Western frontier. GROSSLY EXAGGERATED.

LONDON, May 25.—A Paris correspondent

TEMPERANCE.

GLEVELAND, May 25.—The sixth annual Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Ohio, composed of various Catholic Total Abstinence Societies throughout the State, will be held

ohio, composed of various change and pence Societies throughout the State, will be held at the West House, Sandusky, June 12, next. It is expected that a considerable number of clerymen and layman will be in attendance. The Total Abstinence Societies of Sandusky are making arrangements for the occasion. Among other things, they have arranged for an excursion to the islands.

OBITUARY.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Dixon, Ill., May 25.—Andes Smith, Esq., an old gentleman aged 75 years, residing with his son, Henry Smith, on a farm one male north of Dixon, was found dead at noon in the yard adjoining the house. He took his sucult walk in good health about 10 o'clock. Death by apoplaxy is probably the cause.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 25.—No taxes are paid on \$37,000,000 of church property in this city.

It takes \$106,000,000 worth of liquor a year to seunge the thirst of the city.

SUICHOE.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.

Goshen, Ind., May 25.—Mrs. Mason, wife of Harry Mason, committed suicide by strychnine. Testimony before the Coroner's jury shows it was premeditated, and the cause jealousy.

Exciting Adventure with Bears.

Dundee (Scotlans) Advertises.

Three of the crew of the steamship Intrenid. Capt. Sonfar, and a very exciting adventure at the Greenland seal-fishery this season. During the time that their vessel was last baset among the ice, three of the crew—Thomas Royal, Wolverhampton; James Winter, Peterhead; and William Mulligam. Dundee—set out one day to pay a valt to the ship Perseverance, of Peterhead, which lay spagnently about four miles distant. After walking about a couple of miles it was seen that the distance between the two ships had been misjudged, and that in reality they were six miles apart, and the dangarous nature of the journey began to dawn upon the seamen when they realized how far they were from any vessel, and that their sealing clubs were the only weapons with which they were armed. When they came to realize the real distance, thry began to deliberate whether it would not be the best course to return to fielf ship. One of the frie insisted on making the journey, while the others were of opinion that they sealing clubs were the only weapons with which they were armed. When they came to realize the real distance, thry began to deliberate whether sit would not be the best course to return to fielf ship. One of the frie insisted on making the journey, while the others were of opinion that they should give up the attempt. In the midst of the decate an unwelcome visitor came upon the scene in the shape of a she bear, with one of her cubs, and, as she was fast coming between the mea and their ship, the only obnue of the process of the bear was retarded, as Bruin stopped to sunf and tear action to the process, and accordingly one by one of the mea and their ship, the only obnue of the processes of the bear was retarded, as Bruin stopped to sunf and tear are wol

The Jury Find that Lancaster Was

When Pronounced So by the County Court
He Will Be Sent to an Insate
Asylum.

New Suits, Confessions, Judgments

aminer, Maj. Wood, sent up word yesterday that the Republic Life Insurance Company could not comply with the State Insurance laws, and yesterday afternoon the Auditor of the State, T. B. Needles, filed the usual petition to have the affairs of the Company settled. He says that he has latery caused an examination to be made of the Republic Life Insurance Company, in pursuance of the act of 1874, entitled "An act in regard to the dissolution of insurance companies." From such examination he is of the opinion that the condition of the Company is such as to reader its further continuance in business hazardons to the insured thereis, and has so certified to the Attorney-General. He, therefore, asks that the Company may be summoned to answer his petition, that if may be restrained from further proceeding with its business, and that a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of its real estate and effects, in pursuance of law and with the usual powers of a Receiver. Heesers, E. B. Sherman and J. L. High appeared as solicitors of the Auditor.

The following is the report in full of Maj. Robert

7,971.23 25,976.91 35,004.82 1,002,641.62 874.74 18, 419.02 17,449.60 \$1,828,448.29 \$ 2,415.80 1.608.01 1.725.72 1,414.90 \$7, 164, 23

\$1,456,600

agreement Samuel D. Ward, Esq. was appointed Receiver under a bond for 8000, 000. The bond is in the usual form and Samuel M. Mickerson, John V. Parwell, and C. B. Parwell signed it as surelies.

The LANCASTER INSANITY CASE.

The trial of Alvin N. Lancaster on a charge of insanity resulted yesterday in a verdict by the jury that he was insane on the lath of February last and that he is so how. This case is a very remarkable one, and a short emposition of it may not be uninteresting. Prior to 1871, Lancaster, who was a wealthy land speculator, had had considerable business with a Miss Warren, of New York, and at the above mentioned date he owed her some \$10,000. This he claimed to have satisfied by assigning to her some mortages on Iowa land. Between 1872 and 1874 Miss Warren began a chancer sait against him for an account, and a common faw will to redover the balance due her. He also filed a bill against her to stop the prosecution of her common-haw sait. In all these suits he swore positively that he had settled with her by the transfer of mortages on Iowa lands. He was indicted a year ago for perjury in swearing to these statements, and cried in February last. The trial lated exven days, and resulted in a verdict of guilty on all the three counts. The citreme punishment for the offenses would be fifteenly ear mprisonment in the Penitestiary. After the trial he was sweated were three counts. The citreme punishment for the offenses would be fifteenly ear mprisonment in the Penitestiary. After the trial he was sony to jail and remained there for about two weeks, when his counsel, Messay. Leonard Swett and A. N. Waterman, caused him to be examined by Dr. J. S. Jewell, who gave an opinion that Lancaster was lasane. A motion for new trial was then made on the strong the trial, and count for the late of the trial, and count of the first was insure of the first was the law, and directed that is jury be summoned to try whether Lancaster was insure or how a firm he could be seased to the faw of the trial, and second, w

recovered his mental health again he could be tried. He could then plead, perhaps, that he was insane when he committed the offenses charged against him, and if he proved it ne would be discharged. The present case was not, however, an attempt to ret Lancaster free from any punishment, for it was proposed to have him counsed he an asylum as soon as possible. The distinguished counsel further remarked that Lancaster state be him the day before his trial for perjury, and wanted to retain him, saying he had been abandoused by his counsel, but he refused until some friends of Lancaster became responsible for his fees. During the progress of the stal Hr. Swetz sail his finest-course with Lancaster aroused the suspicion that he was unsane, as the latter took no interest in the case. Being a stranger in the case, however, he did not come to his conclusion until Monday, the close of the trial, but when the present case usme on he soncived it to be his processional day, inasmuch as he had been employed before, and believed Lancaster to be insane, to defend him in the present proceedings. He, however, never, from first to last, consulted with Lancaster, but had acted solely on the advice of the defendant friends, his wife, and mother-in-law. He had no interest in procuring his release, but acted solely from a sense of professional duty to a former client who had been, as it were, left on his hands.

After the verdict was rendered, Esucaster was taken back to the jail, where he will remain until removed to an sylum. Samuel D. Ward App S500,000.

Insane When Tried for Perjury.

Divorces, Bankruptoles, Etc.

For the past six months the public has been treated to reports of frequent failures of life in-surance companies in Eastern States, and now

ceiver. Mesra. E. B. Sherman and J. L. High appeared as solicitors of the Auditor.

The following is the report in full of Maj. Robert M. Woods, the Examiner and Chief Clerk of the Insurance Department:

The Hon. T. B. Seelles, Auditor Public Accounts, Springfield.—Sire. In pursuance to your instructions of the 1sth instant, I have made an examination of the condition and affairs of the Republic Life-Insurance Company of Chicago, and have the honor to make the following report:

The Company is retiring from business. It has issued no new policies since early in the Fear 1874. The insurance in force is rebuilty and continuously diminishing. There were in force about 8,500 policies for about \$2,000,000 insurance on May 1, 1874, while on 150,000 of insurance. The annual premium on policies in force has diminished from about \$5,000 on May 1, 1877.

The mortality has for some time been in excess of the table rate, and seems to be largesty increasing, and from the fact that the retiring policyhoiders are naturally the better risks, and many of those that remain are impaired lives, it will of necessity be greater in the feture. There are a large number of endowment policies that will shortly mature—some \$215,000 maturing before Jan. 1, 1881. The excitaence of yauxing of policies.

be determined. The Chicago real estate was a praised by a compatest real-estate man. The liabilities given above do not include the capital stock, 8947,454.80, but represent only the liability to policy-holiars and other creditors. The large item of bills payable represents money borrowed by the management in its struggies to meet the maturing liabilities of the Company, and has been used in paying corrent losses and other cissins, or is on hand. The items of receipts and disbursements have been carefully examined and verified, and the correct and proper gies to spect the maturing flabilities of the Company, and has been used in Saying corrent tones and other cisims, or is on hand. The items of receipts and disturements have been carefully examined and verified, and the control of the control of

Crucium Course-Jeroor Roomes-George Jacoby va. William Gilmore. \$219.17.

Junos Moallisran-William Hamilton va. Angust Pisher. \$70.10. Elvira Z. Bossie va. Daniel F. Buckley, \$200.

The Arabes and Copts of Cairo.

Although Caironates Assertate.

Although Caironates astrictly speaking, in Africa, it is the most intense astrictly speaking, in Africa, it is the most intense astrictly speaking, in Africa, it is the most intense astrictly speaking, in Africa, it is the most intense as a strictly speaking, in Africa, it is the most intense the control of the Mohammedan Semitic races manuferiation of the Mohammedan Semitic races as a strictly strictly of the district of the Mohammedan Semitic races as a strictly strictly of the Arabina Prophet. The Copts, whose name would make them the representatives of the old Egyptiana, are even now assity distinguished from the ordinary Arabe by their superior appearance. But they may represent the governing classes, those who compelled the construction of the great monuments, and whose features are found in the statutes of the mighty monarch of thirty and forty centuries ago. The lower ranks are Mahometans, and possibly many of them are Arabe, but they are at down-trodden rice, the servants of servants, the tollers, and cannot didre very much from the people of whom Herodotta says, truly or fessely, that a hundred thousand of the first ordinary of the servants of servants, the follers, and cannot didre very much from the people of whom Herodotta says, truly or fessely, that a hundred thousand control of the first ordinary of the servants of the construction of the first ordinary of the first ordinary of the servants of the most of the first open of the first ope

Panny E. Guderahu illa a bill yeslerday ag her husband, Frederick W. Guderyahn, askin decree of divorce on the ground of cruelty. Edward M. Anson sho fled a bill for divo harging his wife, Ada Merriott, with bigamy

Judge Blodgett will go on with his call to-day, orinning at No. 73, Olson w. Morrison. Judges amoson, Gary, McAllister, and Jrawell will hear toottons to-day. Judges Moore and Williams will-the up motions and default cases, and Judge Rog-

W. P. Clark sued Byron L. Sawyer and Henry B.

A MERCEN

CURRENT

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the United States for were housed. The tary were reviewed at 2 a. m. by 60°. V and Adjutant-General Jones, when the mile and firemen paraded the principal street proceeded to Col. Bryce's force.

ent. The care modes were opened to purely music. The atcellenoury Decharation dependence next was read by the Non G. E. Wilson, a descendant of in original After music,

was announced as the orator of ting his speech the Governor said:

1873, but on the 20d of May, 1877, was obliged to leave him on account of his habit of pounding her with it fists and thrashing her with a care.

Christian Peterson fied a bill against Paulina Peterson, charging her with bigamy, and praying for the usual relief.

Judge Farwell granted a decree of divorce yesterday to Mary L. Croms from Timothy Cromin on the ground of desertion.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of E. B. Ward, of Detroit, an order was made admitting a copy of the will be probate, and letters were issued to O. W. Potter, of this city, under bond for \$28,000.

In the estate of Joseph Populorum, fetters were issued to Paul Populorum, under bond for \$8,000.

ORIMINAL COURT.

Andrew Hassler was tried for larceny and acquitted. utted,
W. Cole was tried for larceny, found gullty, and
iven three years in the Penitentiary.
Dennis Hayer pleaded gullty to larceny and was
empaded. body was joyous, and the artill repeated at intervals all day.

THE STORY OF THE SYSTE.

The early colonial history of North shows that her people were stressed of their rights and quick to mental measures deemed to be on the people of the western part colony, particularly, were reformally personal rights, and, as it to hope called upon to endure greater hand their brethren of the castern city, it was that among the western inhabit spirit of organized resistance first to the Royal Government. They obtained of Regulators not only to exactions of Risgal feet and opposite the stamp tax and other oppressive resistance for the stamp tax and other oppressive resistance. R. E. Jenkins was appointed Provisional Assignee of Charles Palmer.

The following cases were referred to Register Hibbard for final report: John Bennuse, Smith Handy & Dancan, Swartley & Balley, Jane M. Beach, Moses Bartlett, William Archdeacon, Erby & Barnes, J. J. Wade, D. A. Cashman, C. K. Jacobs, A. H. Bishop, and Imbella I. Wood, Hearings will be had July 2.

Robert E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Newton Rappelye.

The second dividend meeting in the case of Wrisley Brothers was continued to July 9.

An Assignee will be selected at 10 o'clock this morning in the case of Jacobs. The second dividend meeting in the case of Jonathan C. Mitchell is set for 2 p. m. to-day, Sufface Country 1 Barney. SUPERION COURT IN DRIFT.

Sprague, Warren & Co. began as suit for \$1,000 gainst Bertha and Thomas B. Morgan.
George B. Kenson sued Mary Ann and Zebina astmas for \$1,500. mas for \$1,500.

vid E. Conneau and Julius A. Bayer began a
in replevin against James Cash, Herman Sleand C. J. Rowland to recover an engine,
boliers, two derricks, and some other perproperty valued at \$1,500.

F. Slooum brought and for \$4.500. erson brought suit to recover \$1,000 of on and Olof Benson.

the battle of Alamance, under the camanship of Col. Thomas Polt, a result of James K. Polk, tenth President of its United States. This Committee, according historical account, assembled at Chambrat Town, as it was then called, the county as Mecklenburg. The Countities gether May 19, 1775, and organized with Abraham Alexander as president of cer and John McKnitt Alexander and Ephras Brevard as Secretaries. Col. Folk furnised matter which called for consultation affects. A committee, consisting of the Rev. Items James Baleh, Dr. Ephraim Brevard, and James Bale Against Henry W. Parker, claiming \$3,000.
THE CALL MONDAY.
JODGE DRUMMOND—in chambers.
JUDGE BLOODERT—Unlimited call of his calendar.
JUDGE GARY—80, 81, 93 to 10054, 102 to 104, and 106, 111, inclusive.
JUDGE JARKSON—Assists Judge Gary and hears passed cases. No case on trial.
JUDGE MOORE—60, 61, 62. No. 55, Gaffey vs. Smith, on trial. JUDOS MOCRE-60, 61, 62. No. 55, Gaffey va Smith, on trial.

JUDOS ROGERS-Set cases 4.587, Hair va Boyden, and a.808, Foster vs. Westerneser Insurance Company, also calendar Nos. 5 to 20, facinalve. No. 2 Foerset vs. Columbus, chicago & Indiana Central Ralirozad Company, on trial.

JUDOS MCALLISTER—Set cases 600, Graham vs. Schwuchow; 3.823, Searle vs. Hill; and 1,488, Cook vs. King; also calendar Nos. 60, 63, 66, 67, 72, 79 to 88, melusive. No case on trial.

JUDOS FARWELL—General business.

JUDOS FARWELL—General business.

JUDOS WILLIAMS—The Walker forcelosure cases still on trial. on trial.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Nettle Lotzenhiser vs. James L. and George W. Exest, \$517.38.—The Bank of Montreal vs. Hearty Milsoe, \$2,348.40.

Livingston \$300.

JUDGE JARESON—William Stevens vs. A. Leonard Park, \$100.

CINCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—George Jacoby vs. William Gilmore, \$216.17.

JUDGE MCALLISTRIP—William Ramilton vs. August Fisher, \$76.85.—Elvirs Z. Bossie vs. Daniel F. Buerley, \$300.

Brevard as Secretaries. Col. Folk form matter which called for consultation and all A committees, consisting of the Ret. He James Baleh, Dr. Ephraim Brevard, and seven tions, which evoked long discussion and madopted on the following day. These resultions are now known as the Mechanical Declaration. The second resolution of the ries reach as follows:

That we do hereby declare ourserves in independent people; are, and of right sugar as sovereign and self-flowering association, the control of no other power than that of earth and the General Government of the Control of an other power than that of earth and the General Government of the Control of the maintenance of which independents columnly pledig to each other our mutal coopsition, our lives, our fortunes, and our most successful the Mecklemburg Declaration evoked discussion, our lives, our fortunes, and our most successful the columns of the Raleigh (N. O.) Russer, the Russer of the Raleigh (N. O.) Russer,

NEW ORLEANS COTTON MARKET.

A Chair for President Eages.

Boltimore Gasette.

On Saturday last the Adams Express Counts of this city, received from Apple Creek, Wachington, D. C. at least six feet high. On the top of the fact of the Honi E. B. Hayes, Washington, D. C. at least six feet high. On the top of the fact carved "Louisiana." on the right arm. "So Carolina," on the left. "Colored Voter, "on east." Southern Commissions and Prifer Amendment, "and on the front legs. "North." "South. "This present, on which all the shower paid, was forwarded to the White liber Saturday.

ation at as south Canal-et.; 1,220 her oad her, Urand

cod as the crater of the day. Dur-

welle years have seen the severest those bulwarks established to protect ustions they have ever been subjected frection. During that the time fare by all the thacture disorders femorals waste of rivil war; sections in the waste of the ward of the waste of the wast

set. The day was bright and warm sig ball to hight.

HE STORY OF THE EVENT.
colonial history of North Carolina her people were extremely jesions its and quick to resist any governances deemed to be opportunity of the western part of the scalarly, were extremely jesions of this, and, as it so happened, were to endure greater hardship than on of the castern section. Hence among the western inhabitants the organized resistance first grew up

Polk tenth President of the his Committee, according to t, assembled at Charlotte's concalled, the county-seat of the Committee came to 19, 1775, and organized lectare ourserves a free and are, and of right ought to be, deverning sesociation, under repower than that of our God

known even a twelveen a similar proposition is first
. Yet the example of indepositCounty in North Carolin
apocryphal Gospel.
continued until ISBO, when the eontinued until 1890, when the
see State appointed a committee
subject and collect any and
slating thereto. Fourteen witexamined all of whom mainthey were present at the
meeting when independence
Part of them stated that
was adopted on May 30, while
sable to fix the date, sithough
in to have happened in May, 1775,
e also claimed to have obtained
sille the original declaration of
a been destroyed by fire, several
in taken by John McKnitt Alexthe Secretaries of the Mecklennon-sisted of Gen. David, attested
The Committee subsequently
facts to the Legislaure, and in-

ithenticity of the date and form of our Declaration of Independence on it may be stated that a meet in Meckleaburg, May 31, 1775, at of resolutions of a provisional sect, which resolutions were principally papers of June, 1775. That the subject of a proclamation by a copy of which may be found in

RLEANS COTTON MARKET.

CURRENT GOSSIP. THE IRON BIRDS.

[To the Russians: By an American.]
The Russian loves the Iron birds,
When he immortal Honor guards;
soar on! soar on! ye sparkling birds tepose no more in baffled rest, Peace has its birds in feathered gown,
The lark doth great the ruby dawn,
The robus sings by orchard-lawn.

As dience brood in garden-bowers, And tranquil moods o'er banks of flowers Te do not charm the languid hours. But darring bird—swift from bird— Thy sont by Russians loved is heard when black the sky of battle's stirred. Thy dauntiess breast is firm and bare, And claspf thy wings enraptured are With heart of fire, high in mid-air.

Surmount the clime of miseries, scourged by the Turk's fierce tyra Through furious, heart-pierced centuries. Bisson the sky in flaming quest, And, like a heavenly rescuing gnest, Give to the sorrowing Christian rest. Hark! Ressians, bank! the birds will sing.

The drams will sound, the bugles ring,
For Right unto the Cross doth ciling. 8 B. G. THE ONLY WELL IN THE NEIGH-

THE ONLY WELL IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JAMES THE WIS., May 24.—Were we permitted to be in life over again there are just two localities, in hunting an abode for our family, which we haid avoid with all the firmness we could moster, one signeent to a planing-mill, and one that continued the only well in the neighborhood. If we decemi spon the evils of so living, we speak admestic, for we have been there. If we say that demestic blies, in either of the above situations. In estic bliss, in either of the above situal many out of the question, we know whereof we

static ent of the question, we know whereof we stating and of the question, we know whereof we stating.

Then we lived in the vicinity of a sash, door, and blind factory we were in hot water every washing day, for our wife had ber clothes bung out thite, and they came in black. She remarked, see day, with considerable color in her face, that sither that factory would move, or we should. It is superflows to remark that we moved.

When we came into our present neighborhood, we found this section of the town thickly populated, and the only well within a quarter of a mile may located in our yard. Most of the people round asset as of course had disterns, but, from a continual apprehension of an extensive drought, they may fail back on this reserve volume of rainvales, but need the water from our well for every purpose, and, it is needless to add, without much parimony. From the day we came here, the ron on that well has been simply incesson. The polity is uttering one prolonged squeak and yell from early in the morning till late at night. Most of sur space time is occupied in greasing it, while the nighbors look on and kindly suggest the best methous of getting at it in the colling process. We have supplied five new backets and two new ropes since we came here, and have had to pay for them curdives. We once hinted that we should levy a small late on each head to defray expenses; and we were so roundly and effectually abused that we have never ventured to make the same proposition again. It was even alightly insinuated that the gar had never really given out, but that this was only a dodge to net a round little sum for our own perional benefit. Things had come to a pretty pass if people had to pay for one of the free gifts of Naturall.

personal benefit. Things had come to a pretty pass if people had to pay for one of the free gifts of fature!

Asturally we are of a generous and philanthropic disposition, and, when people ask to patronize our well, we hate to refuse. Our wife, however, who is somewhat of an invalid, and who on that account is licensed to speak with more than ordinary freedom, says we are pusillanimous, and haven't got the manhood about us say "No." After one of these herried and excited interriews with her, we see out to interrupt the continual stream of water after and mildly suggest the possibility of morenting the draught. But we always regret it alterwards. We are told, if we wish to earn the name of being one of the meanest men in the rounty, tog right on in that fashion, and we will not have to go far to get it.

We have ocome home of an evening completely seen out with the labor of the day, and have gone to be for the purpose of gaining that ripose of which we stood so much in need; and we haven't got it. We have been kept swake haif the night by a long recital about shattered nerves, occanisate by the incessant uproar at the well. We save told just how many times that from gate has been left open, and how, he cows got in and destroyed the flower-bods. Finally, the whole scene closes with an affecting tableau, —the wife of our bosom in hysterics, and a haggard husband unading in his stockingless feet, with a smelling-sala totic in one hand, a pitcher of water in the other. At each times we cease to wonder why so many married men go to Deadwood, and divorces are obtained with such facility.

Yestersay we staid at home for the purpose of making it as pleasant as possible for ourself and

making it as pleasant as possible for ourself and wife. We knew it was the day on which most of the wighter washed, and there would be warm with in the vicinity of the well. The water drawing commenced as early as 5 in the morning. At the first squeal of that vicious pulley, a covert most settled around the corners of our helpmate's moth. Before 8 o'clock we had driven no less than a dozen cows out of the yard, and had closed that front gate as many times more, wheneve expostulated with a couple of the neighbor hops about the viciousness of the habit of lawing risks opes, and when we kindiy showed then how the latch went down, our remonstrances and instructions were received with good grace only so long as they were staggering out of the yard with their heavy load. When they got to a prudiant distance, we were invited to "Cheese the nick." and annalry other hits of pleasantries were firng at its. Before the day was over we had succeed its making life-long enemies of half-a-dozen dor making iffe-long enemies of half-a-dozen dor making iffe-long enemies of half-a-dozen dozen was anny threats of a sound threshing. Last night, after the toll and heat of the day were over, our wife called us into the house and told us with great through that site either the well would have to be anyted, or we should.

The "YOUNG RETIABLE."

THE "YOUNG RELIABLE."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Jamerica, Wis., May 23.—It seems as if the blowing instance of touching truthfulness and selly engle to be made known to the wide, wide with it is a class of rock-like firmness and mattered; it is a class of rock-like firmness and mattered; it is a class of rock-like firmness and mattered; (Our life is insured, Mr. Editor, so let set your spittons indignation lead you to petition the Governor of Wisconsin for our immediate exession an account of this pun.)

The immates of a certain boarding-bouse within a hassand miles, or even less, of this city, came to be conclusion recently that the butter which was from then came too literally from the larder.

White-butter, "to be sure, they reasoned, is maily enlite; but winter-butter naually fastes have of the cow than of the hog. So tompittee was appointed to lay their fiveness before the landlady. With all the straint of imjured innoceance, she said she would be about it;" and is a commissioned a small and currelingly sharp boy, owned by one of the neighbout to agostiate for the best better in the saintee, with all elf which he was perfectly accumance.

Escouraged by a retaining fee of half-a-dollar,

A MODEL SPEECH.

Apropos of the May meetings in London, the correspondent of an English journal cites the following as a model speech for dinners attended by a Bishop or two. He says he heard it made himself a year or two ago: "My Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and you, my Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man—I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution which you, my Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol proposed, and you, my Lord Bishop of Bath and Weils, seconded. My Lords. I had the honor, a year or two ago, of breakfasting with my friend the Lord Bishop of Glibraltar, and, my Lorus, I saked his Lordship, in the confidence of private friendship, what he thought of this society. And what, my Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and you, my Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, do you think his Lordship's answer was? He said, my Lords, 'I think it a very good society.' And so, my Lords, do l." And he sat down. A MODEL SPEECH.

SECRETARY THOMPSON.

New York Tribuna.

When Secretary R. W. Thompson was a candi-When Secretary R. W. Thompson was a candidate for the Indiana Legislature, his opponent, on one occasion during the canvass, determined to break the charm of his speech. Accordingly, while Mr. Thompson was busily talking and his andience hanging on his words, a large donkey was led near, which, when pricked, began praying, and continued that the charmonic continued the continued that the charmonic continued the continued that the charmonic continued the charmonic continued that the charmonic continued to the charmonic continu which, when pricked, began praying, and continued that elegant discourse for several minutes. Mr. Thompson stood crect and never moved a muscle of his face till this vicarious orator closed. He then very gravely said: "This is not fair play. My competitor might have waited till I got through. But, as he determined otherwise, and has exhausted all his arguments, I will now proceed to answer shem." This hard but comreal hit raised a shont of laughter, and the result of the contest was no longer doubted by anybody. His opponent was not only defeated, but ever afterward had attached to his name that of his four-footed advocate.

ANOTHER MONTENEGRIN WOMAN. Mr. Gladstone in Nineteenth Century.
Tidings reach a Montenegrin wife that her husband has just been slain by a party under the com mand of a certain Ags. Knowing the road by which they are traveling, the seizes a rife, chooses her position, and shoots the Aga dead. The rest of the party take to flight. The wife of the lead are now the services and the services are selected to the services and the services are selected to the services are selected. of the party take to flight. The wife of the dead Aga sends her an epistle. "Thos hast robbed me of both my eyes. Thon art a genuine daughter of Teernagora. Come to-morrow alone to the border line, and we will prove by trial which of us was the better wife." The Teernagorine appeared, equipped with the arms of the dead Aga, and alone, as invited. But the Tarkish woman had thought prudence the better part of valor, and brought an armed champion with her, who charged her on horseback. She shot him dead as he advanced, and, siering her faithless antagonist, bound her and took her home, kept her as a nursemaid for fourteen years, and then let her go back to her place and people.

CURRENT OPINION. An able-bodied lawyer says it is proper Ohio should have the President, for she is the first-born

renown in petitocate, —Jeff Davis, who tried to get away from Michigan cavalry boys in that disguise, and Jim Blaine, who wages battle against Tirk Chicago Trinums under cover of his cousin, Gail Hamilton.—Green Bay Adocate.

Hamilton.—Green Bay Advocate.

This illusive policy of internal improvements looks to the increase of the national debt and taxation in time of peace. No country can do this and escape ruin. The people of the United States are not going to enter upon that road with their eyes open.—Baston Journal (Rep.).

Gov. Young was approached this evening by a gentleman who asked if he was going to move to Washington. "Why?" said Young. "Because," was the reply, "it is very natural that you as Governor of the State should desire to come here, so as to be with a majority of your people."—Washington Correspondent Baston Heratd (Ind.).

Gen. Hayes is President by law and the general and the see case to wonder why so any married men go to Deadwood, and divorces re-obtained with such facility.

Gen. Hayes is President by law and the general consent of the people. His policy is wise, and heartily indorsed by all parties, except some exhausing it as possible for ourself and the series, who will be eatised with nothing short of the supreme control of affairs, and so there is no

prospect of a judgment or ouster,—Presidental Inquirer (Rep.).

The machine men who are still grumbling because President Hayes dosn't "stand by" the negro, or the Southern Republican or his friends, or somebody else, which doesn't seem able to stand alone, ought to remind themselves that the President has taken one oath to "stand by" the Constitution and the laws. Parties desiring to be "stood by" had better climb up alongside of the President.—New York Tribune (Rep.).

The good men of America, North and South, want poace. The generation that sought to destroy the Union has passed away. The present generation is not responsible for the acts of the last. It is responsible for itself, and, with its responsibilities upon it, its purpose is to make a nation which shall be national, not a haddle of discordant sections and States, the rule being pitch or toss which shall persecute and cheat the other.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

Col. Mosby says there are practically no political

Louisettle Courier-Journal (Dem.).

Col. Mosby says there are practically no political parties in Virginia; that the whites and blacks are mearly all of one way of thinking; and that the Republican party is so entirely demoralized that it may not run any ticket this year. As if in proof of this demoralization, he adds that his own name has been suggested as the Republican candidate for Governor, but he would not listen to it. In national politics he is allied with the Republican party, having voted for both Grant and Hayes, but in local issues he has uniformly given his vote for the Comservative or Democratic candidate. He thinks, if Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, he will have no opposition, but that the nomination of almost any of the other candidates mentioned will create disastisfaction and lead to an independent nomination.

Democratic danddate for Governor, he will show the support of the

be, and may be reformed in many particulars, but we should bear in mind that there is something more important than a Civil-Service which moves with the precision of a clock, and that is the preservation of popular sovereignty from the insidious encroachments of despotiam. This is a free country, and will remain free as long as the office-holders are dependent on the popular will; but once make them superfor to that will, and a revolution has been accomplished which changes our thousands of officials from the servants to the masters of the people. — thock feland (Ill.) Union (Rep.).

At the dinner of the Chamber of Commerce President Hayes made his first appearance before the solid men of New York. And the impression he made was disappointingly favorable. The general confession on all hands was that he appeared to be an abler, atronger, firmer man than was expected.

made was disappointingly favorable. The general confession on all hands was that he appeared to be an ablet, stronger, firmer man than was expected. He showed great courtesy, blended with a certain natural dignity and self-respect which pleased everybody. His entire self-possession and appearance of intelligence and judgment, as though he hance exactly where he was, and whom he was taking to, and what he ought to do, won the confidence of all parties. A man of strong common sense, with a clear head and an honest heart, who believes in doing right every time, and means to do his duty and not worry overnuch about his reputation or party status—a man not to be bambooxled by adventureur nor manipulated by party managers, nor threwn off the track by anything—he is master of the sinastion to-day, in spite of muttering malcontexts and blubbering antagonists. His speech at the dinner-table didn't amount to anything. He said nothing very gracefully and pleasantly, and was congratulated on his happy escape. He afterwards presented the statue of the poet Halleck to the Mayor, in two or three neatly-turned phrases. It is evident that he isn't a smart man, hasn't much snap about him, doesn't take to epigrams, and oratory, and such things, care more for business than buncomb, keeps a cool head and a heart that plays with the mathematical accuracy of the piston of a well-behaved steamengine, and is altogether such a President as the people can respect, and love, and hitch to.—New York Correspondence Springfield (Mass.) Republicas (Ind.).

AMUSEMENTS.

THEODORE THOMAS IN CHICAGO.

THEODORE THOMAS IN CHICAGO.

Go away from home to learn the news. The following, from the New York Tribune of the 23d, will interest every one in Chicago:

It had been hoped—and indeed expected—that Theodore Thomas and his orchestra would remain in New York during the coming season, but it seems now that we are not to have him after all. He has, within the lass few days, received offers from Chicago of so expected to the season of the competition of the competition

gether.

The announcement is a very pleasant one to all lovers of music in the city, and it also shows that Mr. Thomas has rare discrimination by his recognizing Chicago as the only place of summer resort in the country that offers special inducements. He will have his reward.

THE APOLLO CLUB FESTIVAL. The sale of season seats for the forthcoming Apollo Club Festival commenced yesterday morn-ing, at 152 State street, and was remarkably suc-cessful, the day's sales reaching nearly \$3,000. The sale will continue until next Tuesday evening. It is an auspicious sign of the success of this great festival that the season sale commences with such an unprecedented rush for seats, and it is cheer-ing to know that the musical preparations already warrant the demand for seats.

THE THIRTEENTH EDDY ORGAN RECITAL. RECITAL.

The thirteenth of Mr. Eddy's organ recitals will be given this noon at Hershey Hall. Mr. Eddy will play Handel's "Occasional Overture"; two can-onic variations by Haupt; Buck's "Triumphal March" in D; Bach's Sonata in E flat No. 1; Hesse's Toocata in A flat: and Smarts' "Grand Solemn March." Miss Ella A. White will sing the aria "Ye Men of Judosa" from Paine's "St. Peter," and "He was despised" from "The Mes-siah."

THE OLD SETTLERS' CONCERT. The Old Settlers' concert will be given in the Ex-position Building this evening with an orchestra of 100 pieces, under the direction of Mesers. Hand and Freiberg. As these gentlemen have been fur-nishing music gratis for the interests of several

Waits rondo.

Wit Senge.

"The Nightingale" (piccolo solo)

Verdiche Waits.

Verdiche Waits.

Verdiche Waits.

Verdiche Waits.

Verdiche Waits.

Verdiche Waits.

Werdiche Waits.

Werdiche

WESTERN PATENTS. A weekly list of United States patents issued to the inventors of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan for the week ending May, 22, 1877; and each patent in the list will bear that date. Reported expressly for TRE CRICAGO TRIBURS by A. H. Evans & Co., patent solicitors, Washington, D. C. Charge for obtaining a patent, \$20. A copy of the patent laws sent free on annication.

obtaining a patent, \$20. A copy of the paten laws sent free on application.

ILINOIS.

J. L. Bransom, Chicago, knitting-machine.
E. P. Prindle, Aurora, carpet-sweeper.
G. W. Cook, Chicago, spenmatic lamp.
L. W. Frederick, Hall, draft-equalizer.
Kagy & Stoneburner, Arcoja, baking-pan.
J. F. Wollensack, Chicago, sky-light-lifter lock.
E. Avey, Mt. Morris, milking-stool.
W. R. Baker, Chicago, apkin-bolder.
J. H. Campbell, Chicago, apkin-bolder.
J. H. Camfield, Ottawa, cigars.
A. S. Chancy, Flora, portable fence.
J. Gilbert, Chicago, fire-proof cellings.
C. Halland, Chicago, hydrocarbon burner, etc.
W. M. Watson, Tonica, metalingic furnace.
G. W. Wilson, Chicago, car-coupler server fence barbs
W. F. Capitalin, Chicago (design), font of printing type.
Field, Letter & Oo., Chicago (trade-mark), cottool

Field, Letter & Co., Chicago (trade-mark), cot

goods.

H. Davis, Berlin, wrench,
W. T. Heaser, Waupun, water-wheel,
C. A. Weed, Racine, grain-separator,
C. A. Weed, Racine, grain and seed separator,
T. H. Delaner, Angelica, Stingle-machine,
L. Drew, Irving, Daker,
A. Robertson, Blanchardsville, metal punching machine, chine.

B. W. Tilton. Oshkosh, circular saws.

S. Whiteside, West Depere, saw-sharpening m

S. Whiteside, West Depere, saw-sharpening machine.
Janesville Cotton Manufacturing Company, Janesville (trade-mark), cotton sheeting.

O. Burstenbinder, Humboldt, explosive compounds.
J. H. Weeks, Lowell, blacking-box.
E. O. Huntington, Saginas Clipy car-heater.
A. E. Barthel, Detroit, car sleeping-borth.
Cherry & Elliott, Surgis, gate.
E. Culvor, Mason, tag.
J. Mueller, Detroit, blocks for designing inisid work.
J. Nesbitt, Frarie Ronde, windmill.
C. H. Parshall, Detroit, lubricator.
J. G. Walker, Detroit, lubricator.
J. G. Walker, Detroit, window-acroen.

THE SCULPTORS.

He was but little altered. From his face
The nonchalant and almoet haughty grace,
The lurking laughter waiting in his eyes,
The years had stolen,—leaving in the place
A settled sadness which was not despair,
Nor was it gloom, nor weariness, nor care;
But something like the vapor o'er the skies
Of Indian Summer,—beautiful to see,
But spoke of frosts that had been and would be.
There was that in his face which cometh not
Save when the soul has many a battle fought,
And conquered self by constant sacrifice.

And conquered seif by constant sacrifice.

There are two Sculptors who with chisels fine Render the plainest features half-divine. All other artists strive, and strive in valn, To picture beauty perfect and complete: Their states only crumble at their feet, Without the master-touch of Faith and Pain. And now Ais face, that perfect seemed before, Chiseled by those two careful artists, wore A look exalted, which the spirit gives When soul has conquered, and the body lives Subservient to its bidding.

—From "Maurine," by Ella Wheeler.

THE DELINQUENT TAX-LIST.

To the Editor of The Tribura.

CHICAGO, May 25.—A man called at our office today wanting to sell us a lot of newspapers for wrspping papers. On examination we found his stock
consisted of the delinquent tax-list published by
the Inter-Ocean a few days ago. The man said he
had a contract with the Western News Company to
take their old papers, and had a large lot of this
issue.

We supposed this list was printed at public expense for public perusal. We did not suppose it
was done for the public good, but think you might
do some good by ventilating it. Very truly, yours,
K. & Co.

reather changes, and their analysis by the law of weather changes, and the settled weather is the rule; change the exception. Thus, if a five-day cold period sets in after warm weather, the chances are two to one that the following period will also be cold. If a cold spell has lasted two months the chances are hearly eight to one that the first five days of the month following will also be cold. In general, betting on the subject of the weather at some date a long distance ahead may be conducted on the estimate that there are two chances to one against the probability of a change in the weather on that particular day.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Conflicting Opinions as to the Mineral Wealth of the Bills--Quartz Discov-eries--Building Improvements at Dead-woods---Gambling and Saloon-Keeping---Estimate of Gold Production, Estimate of Gold Freduction,
Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.
DEADWOOD, D. T., May 18.—Would your readers
care to hear from the Black Hills, or have they al-

care to hear from the Black Hills, or have they already been surfeited with that kind of reading? There is perhaps no section in America which has recently been so well advertised, or concerning which such diverse opinions are held. Some people here are employed to advertise it, hence their correspondence will invariably be favorable; others come with golden hopes of getting a fortane in ten days, are disappointed of course, and return to "the States," giving very unfavorable reports. Some come, like young Richardson, and "do" the Hills for Seribser in a day or two, as tourists do the Alps or Englishmen make a tour of America. As a consequence, their reports are based on too short observation, and are not strictly reliable. Now, I have no bias of which I am conscious; I Now, I have no bias of which I am conscious; I have come to see, and see fairly, and I shall try to report things just as I find them.

THERE ARE CONFLICTING OPINIONS THERE ARE CONFLICTING OPINIONS
as to the mineral wealth of this region, and this
difference of opinion is found even among old
miners and scientific men. Some of the more
sanguine aftirm that the gold-bearing quartz lodes will last for years and prove of surprising richness; others express the belief that they are but crop-pings without wall, rock, or any indications of exothers express the belief that they are but croppings without wall, rock, or any indications of extensive vein. Mr. Elmore, of New York, a high authority among experts, spent several days here, and arrived at the latter conclusion, advising all his friends against investing here. Yet others are investing, and mills and machinery being erected in many localities for the purpose of taking out the gold. The placer claums (all taken up in this region) are some of them yielding very rich returns, one which I visited the other day cleaning up twenty-eight ounces of gold-dust for the day's run, with four bands employed. Another does still better, and takes out about \$700 a day. These are the best I have any knowledge of,—others ranging all the way from \$50 to \$300 per day, or some mere pan-workers being satisfied with \$5 to \$10. This guich is new pretty well sluiced, and the hillsides tumbled down to bed-rock. As the mining camps, in the first place, allowed a breadth of \$00 feet to the claim, it will take some time to work them out, and constitutes the lucky claimants monopolists of the region. In Montana, only 100 feet are allowed, and in California but fifty. The shaft is generally sunk from thirty to forty feet before bed-rock is reached, and then tunneling may proceed in any direction within the limits of the claim.

THE QUARTZ DISCOVERIES

are about three miles from here—the richest lying at Gyaville and Lead City. Mills in operation at these places are doing a good business, crushing ore that assays all the way from \$50 to \$200 to the ton. Custom mills are charging \$12 a ton for crushing, and a ten-stamp mill can reduce about twenty tons in twenty-four hours. Nor is gold the only mineral found here. At the Bear Buttes, eight or ten miles away, rich slaver lodes have been discovered, and smelting works to cost \$50,000 are in process of erection. The silver is found in combination with lead, and there is also a small percentage of gold in the quartz.

Evidently many here believe in the richness of the Hills, pres

are unable to meet it, and they have orders now on hand three or four weeks ahead of the supply.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

A new Post-Office is being finished, a Court-House is contracted for, two churches, Congregational and Catholic, soon to be built, and many neat cottage residences and substantial business houses in process of erection, besides the cheaper tenement houses which it requires but a week to finish ready for occapancy. There are three or four hotels here, beside numerous restaurants, and all are crowded to their full capacity. The hotels charge \$4 a day for board, or \$18 by the week. Flour ranges from \$16 to \$30 per 100, according to the supply on hand or the ability of merchants to hold a corner on it. Bread, two loaves for 25 cents; potatoes, 12% cents a pound; hay, 10 to 15 cents a pound.

THE TOWN OF DEADWOOD is much more peaceful and orderly than many in the States suppose. With a mixed population variously estimated at from 5,000 to 20,000, and consisting of people from all parts of the Union, with a sprinkling of foreigners,—French, Italian, German, negroes, Chinese, etc.,—It is no wonder that there are not more. Whisky is sold at every

German, negroes, Chinese, etc.,—it is no wonder that there are occasional difficulties. I wonder that there are not more. Whisky is sold at every other door, gambling-saloons abound, and disreputable swindlers happed every corner ready to trap the unwary. The miner, who gets his money easy, spends te easy, and, doubtless, when the season is over, will go away the poorest of the poor, while the saloon-keeper gathers in the harvest, migrates to some higher-toned community, reforms, becomes an honored member of society, and educates his chidren for honorable stations in him. Who knows? I have seen the converse; men who once occupied honorable station in the States running whisky-saloons here, or presiding at a faro-bank.

men who once occupied honorane station in the States running whisky-saloons here, or presiding at a faro-bank.

THE ESTIMATE OF GOLD

taken out here last year varies from one to three millions. A much greater quantity will be taken out this year—the present yield being estimated at from twenty to twenty-five thousand per day, and the prospective yield, when more mills are up, as high as seventy-five thousand. Many predict that the gold yield for 1877 will reach at least ten millions, and that this will be increased from year to year. Of course, the doubters deny and affirm that this season will show the Hills a humbug and exhaust the gold. Time will decide between the two predictions.

But now a word to those thinking of coming. If you have polenty of money and want to speculate, all right; here is a good place. If you have some to spare and want a vacation trip, it will do you no harm to come and see the Hills for yourself. If you have a family dependent on you and a situation where you are, stay there. If you are a poor man, stay at home; living is cheaper there than here, and labor is abundant here already; so abundant that men are offering to work for their board.

DON'T COME HERE

trusting to lack. for thousands who came in that trust have already turned about and gone home. But if you have money and courage, and are determined to come, then buy a through ticket from some competing point (Chicago to Deadwood only \$40.25) and bring as little baggage as possible. I came by the Sidney route, and think it the shortest and best, though others speak equally well of the Bismarck. As to the others it know nothing. They are longer is the main objection.

SILVER VS. GREENBACKS.

SILVER VS. GREENBACKS.

SILVER VS. GREENBACKS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, May 25.—The Sua's Washington special says the examination of letters received at the Poet-Office Department indicates the difficulty found by Postmasters in paying balances owing to the accumulating of silver coin. Legal-tander has shown itself only on the Pacific coast at Portland, Ore. Bankers threaten to send the drafts of the Department to protest unless the Postmaster tenders greenbacks. The same difficulty is met at other offices, and constantly increases. The Postmaster at Knoxville, Cal., writes: "The receipts of the office are entirely in silver, and silver has depreciated in value below greenbacks. Contractors insist on being paid in greenbacks. Will the Department consider the tender in silver coin equivalent to the indebtedness of the office, or will I have to purchase greenbacks to pay contractor! If so, will the Department allow me the difference between silver and greenbacks in payments over \$5. Considerable embarrassment is likely to follow. When postage was put down to three cents, the three-cent silver, was coined, and nearly all of them have gone into the Postment unnearly 20,000 three-cent pleces. The Department intend them over to the Treasury, which save full credit for them, a rather losing operation.

FINANCIAL. New York, May 25 .- It is stated that the specie New York, May \$5.—It is stated that the specie shipments to Enrope to-morrow will include from a million to a million and a quarter of gold coin.

The creditors of Pforcheimer & Killer, jewelers, No. 24 John street, held a meeting yesterslay, at which a statement was presented showing the lishilities to be \$147,047; nominal assets, \$100,892; real assets, \$39,101. A composition of 30 cents on the doliar has been accepted.

A meeting of the bondholders of the City of Savannah was held to-day. About \$1,00,000 worth of bonds was represented. Mayor Wheston, of Savannah, was introduced. He said the funded and contingent debt of Savannah amounts to \$4, 180,000, and by scaling the interest the whole can be paid off in twenty-fave years, the interest to be 3 per cent for three years, a per cent for five years, and 6 per cent for the years, and 6 per cent for the years. The annual resources of the city amount to \$350,000, and the expenses of the City Government are \$180,000. A proposition that the bondholders accept \$0 cents on the dollar was carried by

COTTON INTERESTS.

COTTON INTERESTS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 25.—The Executive Council of the National Cotton Exchange of America called a convention of that exchange to meet at Green Briar, White Sulphur Springs, Va., on the 18th of July next. The International Coston Convention will meet in Liverpool on the 11th of July next. Nine delegates and as many alternates will be appointed to rupresent the American Exchange.

HE STILL LIVETH.

To the Editor of The Trionne.

CRICAGO, May 25.—The fiend who fabricated the death of Michael Francy, of 51 Waubansia svenue, in this morning's paper, he must be a notorious scoundrel.

MICHAEL FRANKY.

Wild Hogs.

Wild Hogs.

Wild Hogs abound in the tule lands of San Joaquin, Cal. They were doubtless originally pronagated from domestic stocs that have escaped into the jungle, and become as wild as the famous game infesting the Biack Forest, the hunting of which affords so much sport to the German noblisty. They live and thrive on the succulent roots to be found in the tules, but are exceedingly shy, and it is only by accident that one catches a glimpse of them, as they instinctively avoid the haunts of men. They are trapped and caught occasionally in an incensious manner by the tule farmers, who build small but very strong corrals or pens on their stamping grounds for this purpose. CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOE SALE—300 CASH WILL BUY A FINE LOT on Campbell Park Apply at ROOM 3, 170 East Maddens, 170 East Mad FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOING TO EUROPE, FUR-nished or unfurnished house, Congress-st., be-tween Morgan and Aberdeen, 25 or 50 feet, 9 rooms. 100 West Monroe-st.

160 West Monroe-st.

POR SALE—\$50,000—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROP-erty paying 10 per cent nee; first-class; a bargain.

Address A 36, Tribune office. Address A 36, Trioune omcc.

POR SALE—A 11-ROOM MARBLE-FRONT 2-STORY

and basement dwelling in A No. 1 order in Ellis
Park; will be sold cheap for cash or on favorable terms.

Apply to UWAEL, 125 Dearborn st. Room 8. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—6100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from chicago; 815 down and 85 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train aircady on. IRA BROWN, 142 LSAile-8t. Room 4. POR SALE-805 EACH-805-FINE HIGH LOTS 5 miles from Chicago, one half block from station; cheapest lots ever offered; worth \$300 each, this is a new subdivision; processatior July 1, \$250 each. R. C. GIVINS, 198 Laballe-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-FOR DAIRY, STOCK, OR GENERAL farming, only twenty-three miles from St. Louis, on the I. M. R. R. with depot on farm, at a very decided bargain, to close an estate, having all the conveniences of being near St. Louis and neighboring markets, churches, schools etc.; good improvements, picturesque location, rich soil, well watered by two living creeks; good timber, etc., etc. Must and will sell. Address Miss. E. M. HORINE, Springfield, Ill. POE SALE—OR EXCHANGE—1, 200 ACRES OF good lands, all in one body, in Graham County, N. C. (clear), and spiendid timber; will self-cheap, or trade for cuty lots or improved, and assume small more good passes from the Government; title A 1. T. B. BOYE, Room 7, 179 Medison-8t. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEAR ST. JOSEPH.
Spiendid fruit farm of 20 acres; has elegant residence with all modern improvements. Address
OWNER, Box 300. St. Joseph, Mich.

FOR SALE—TEXAS LAND AT YOUR OWN PRICE until Tuesday only; 1, 520 acres in Wichita County and a control of the control of 59. Tribane office.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD WITHIN THIRTY

days, well-improved farm, 300 acres, near Janesville, Wis., \$24 per acre; crops in. E. W. COLE, 42

WANTED-TO BUY-WE HAVE A CLIENT WHO
In Chicago, worth from \$50,000 to \$75,000, for which
the chicago, worth from \$50,000 to \$75,000, for which
the chicago, worth from \$50,000 to \$75,000, for which
the chicago, worth from \$50,000 to \$75,000, and balance to could of new cell of \$25,000, and balance to could of new cell of \$15,000, and balance to could be could be compared to the chicago of the could be compared to the chicago of the chicago

TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-PART OR THE WHOLE OF A WELL-furnished house; all modern inprovements; would prefer ronting part to man and wife for light house-keeping. 120 North Sheldon-st. West Side. keeping. 120 North Sheldon-st., West Side.

TO RENT-NOS. 10 AND 12 NORTH GRERN-ST.
either together or separately; these houses are
well adapted for boarding-houses, having twenty-two
rooms, bath-room, and water closet in each house, and
have been entirely done up from top to bottom this
season; also, 147 South Green-st., being a basement
cottage; has eight rooms, hot and cold water, bathroom, and water disset. Apply to WRIGHT & TYRRELL, a Tribune Building. TO RENT-BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES, 457 AND 461 Hubbard-st. W. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11. South Side.

TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT, MARRIER front, on Groveland Park-av., 9 rooms, only one block from Thirty-first-st. station; rent very low to right tenant. M&AD & GOB, 135 La Salle-st. TO RENT-A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, TO RENT-PLEASANT CORNER BRICK HOUSE,
South Side, with furniture; low reut to careful party, S. W. SEA, 10 and 12 North Connai at., morning, or
4 Park row, near Michigan-av, and Twelfth-sis. TO REST. THESE YEAR OF THE STATE OF THE STAT

Miscellancous.

TO RENT-THOSE NEW 3-STORY AND BASEments and sub-basement marble-front residences on
Indians-av. just north of Eighteenth-st. They are
warmed with steam, have ranges, and are offered for a
very low rent to responsible parties.
No. 23 Indians-av. near Eighteenth-st., a marblefront to-room house, dining-room and kitchen on main
floor. loor.
A 3-story and basement brick octagon front on Bowm av., just east of Grand-boulevard.
A very destrable marble-front on Western-av., just
outh of Madison-st.
B. W. THOMAS, 132 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

178 Dearborn-st.

To RENT-IN WINNETKA. 1 HOUSE, 10 ROOMS.

14 acres of land, one block from depot, \$25 per month.

Also one house, 8 recoms, 2 acres of land, on lake shore,
\$10 per month. DAVID FALES, 57 Fortland Shock.

TO RENT-SUMMERDALE (NORTH RAVENSwood), brick houses with ample grounds and lake
water, at \$8, 10, \$15, and \$20 per month for the summer or year; comfortable, substantial, economical;
rallroad fare, 7a. E. GREER, southeast corner Monroe
and Market-sta.

South Side.

To RENT-GENTS FURNISHED ROOMS, AT \$1.50 and \$2 a week. Apply at the Great Eastern House. It south Franklin-st.

To RENT-FLATS-SECOND FLOOR NO. 296 State-st.; eight rooms each; in first-class order; all modern improvements postession at once. WALTER H. MATTOCKS, Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st. TO RENT-ROOMS NICELY FURNISHED AND very cheap. Call and see them. 55 LaSalle-st.

West Side.
TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; RENT low; 53 South Green-st. TO RENT-A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM WITH bath also one small small furnished room, in private family; will turnish breakfast if desired. 5-4 West Lake-8.

TO RENT-A VERY FINE BASEMENT IN THE Rew brick bay front, 603, having east front on Wicker's Park; 4 or 5 rooms. Apply in, the building.

TO RENT-CHEAP-THE BEST FURNISHED rooms in Chicago to good parties only. 217 West Madison-st.

MACHIANERY STORE—WOOD-WORKING

A NEW MACHINERY STORE—WOOD WORKING A machinery for ear-shops, agricultural implement works, planing-milis, sash and door, furniture and wheel manufacturers, etc., machinists tools, steam engines, bollers, steam pinnes, blowers and leather belting and uppties. Address. A Boehs, 1847 etc., 2011. Exercis, Chiego. J. A Boehs,

PAY & CO., 237 Lake-st., Chicago. J. A. Rocce, manager.

A T.C. L. RICE & CO., '215 AND 217 LAKE-ST., A A large stock of steam engines, new and second hand. Also iron and wood working machinery and supplies. For the state of t ROGERS, 177 East Madison-St., Room 9.

SEOND-HAND MACHINERY WANTED—ONE UPright drill, back-geared bore to the centre of 3t
inches; one iron planer, to plane 30 inches wide by 2s
inches ligh, and plane 8 teet in length; one screw-cutting isthe, to swing 24 inches over carriage, to take
feet or more between centres. Please state name of
maker and how long in use. Address DANVILLE NOW
ELTY FOUNDRY, P. O. BOX-974. Danville, III.

TOST OR STOLEN-A WHITE COW WITH REI
neck, right horn crooked. Any one returning he
will be amply rewarded. IISS Wabash-av.
TAKEN UP-TURSDAY-LARGE BAY HORSE
very thin in fiesh. Apply at barn rear 208 Wes
Jackson-st.
INEORMATION WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED - IN AN ESTABLISHED planing-mill business; to the right party I can offer Call at 277 Pith-avWANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-A CUSTOM CUTTER CAPABLE OF the taking charge of merchant tailoring department in the target retail coiting home in the city; give participate the service of the country of the cou need apply to J. W. D. KELLAY, 89 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GASBRINUS PAINTER AND
sign painter by CHARLES MATTRAL 320
Sedgwick, painter by CHARLES MATTRAL 320
WANTED—A THOROUGH CARPENTER TO PUT
mashing frame building who will take a new sewing
mashing by the part payment for work. Address A 38,
Tribune disperse payment for work. Address A 38,
WANTED—GOOD FHESOO FAINTERS AT 45
East Jackson-st. F. N. ATWOOD.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-50 BAILROAD LABORERS, \$1.

Dar day: 25 for cutting melons, \$1.25 per da
Board, \$3 per week, J. H. SPERBECK & CO.,

was Randolgs.-sc. WANTED-28 RAILROAD LABORERS TO LEAVE to-night for Michigan; wages, \$1.40 per day; fare furnished. R. F. CHRISTIAN & CO., 250 South Water-st., Boom 11.

Water-st., Room 11.

Miscellancoms.

WANTED—MEN OF MONEY AND BRAINS TO Come to Nos. 66 and 67 South Cliaton-st. and see my rotary engine, water-wheel, and pump, the ascetting answering all purposes. I have one running as a steam-engine and one as a pump,—the pump, no larger than a watch, throws a stream of water out of a %-inch nozale 60 feet.

John LUCAS.

In testing one under 18 foot head it gave 67 per cent. It seems to be the best device yet produced.—Emerson's Turbine Reporter, Vol. 2, No. 4, New Series.

Its capacity for throwing water seems to be immense. WANTED-A GOOD, SMART COLORED MAN AS JAPAman, at Atherton House, 973 Wabash-av. V yardman, at Asherton House, 873 Wabash-at.

W ANTRD—MEN TO SELL'S NEW ARTICLES: ALSO chromos, frames, etc.; pays immensely. American Novelty Companty, 168 Slade 58.

W ANTED—MEN TO SELL THE BONANZA MON-cy-holder, gem-nester, and 500 other fast-settling articles. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED—LIVE MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' Guide: fourth year; directation over 10, 100; 3 months 10 cents. JAMES P. SCUTT. 89 Dearborn-st.

W Guide; fourth year; efronistion over 10,000; 3 months 10 cents. JAMES P. SCUTT. 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — AGENTS EVERY WHERE TO CANvass for the greas lithstrated paper "in-Door and Out," now in its third volume and an immense success. Four large chromes of frendre merit offered as premjums. This combination presents unrivaled chances to industrious met. Please write at once for illustrated circular and terms to agents. Pictorial Printing Co., 76 Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FOUR MORE OF THOSE ENERGETIC, clean, clear-cut mes who are making such a success, of the company of the

it is a staple and sells on its merit. 110 Dearborn-st., basement.

WANTED-LOCAL EDITOR ON AN EVENING disly. Must be an experienced newspaper man, wide-awake, sober and industrious. Salary liberal to one who suits. Address PALLADIUM, Richmond. Ind.

WANTED-TRAWELING AGENTS FOR A LARGE trunk and traveling-beg manufactory, must have trade, and be thoroughly adjustated with the business. Address A 51, Tribune office.

WANTED-FEW FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN TO sell an entirely new invention, one of the easiest selling and best paying articles ever offered to the public. Apply for 2 days, between 8 and il, at 210 LaSalic-st., Brat floor, corner room.

WANTED-A COMPETENT MAN TO CANVASS advertisements for a weekly paper; to the right party liberal arrangements can be made. Address A 40, Tribune office. WANTED - AGENTS-A NEW AND USEFUL articles; small capital required; any one can make a good living out of it. Call at Room 17, No. 198 WANTED-AT ST. CAROLINE'S-COURT HOTEL, WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-2 SWEDISH GIRLS OR 2 GERMANS, both is one family; good wages paid. Call at 416
Wabash-av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 68 Warren-av. Nurses.

WANTED-A NEAT. TIDY YOUNG GIRL TO take care of a baby. Call at 14 Eldridge-court. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 EAST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms to rest, with or without beard;
day-board also; terms reasonable.

204 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER PRANK110-Single of double front rooms, with board;
s4 to \$5 per week, with use of plano. 282 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNFUR hished rooms, with or without board. Also, da

Consider No. 1 of Vision State Constitution of WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE the Palmer House—Newly-furnished rooms; first-class board; day board \$4 per week.

PINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, E9 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 6 and 6. Established 1884.

CASH PAID FOB OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Owney to lo an on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description as GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builton Office (licensed), 90 East Matison-st. Established 1895.

ILT-RDGE COMMERCIAL PAPER WANTED—IMPROVED COLE, Methodist Block.

Jens G. SHORTALL, 24 PORTLAND BLOCK—Relacitate migrigage—losin at lowest rates.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 FER CENT ON PROF-MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT ON PROP.

Merty in Chicago and vicinity, or on lilinois farms
within 100 miles. GEO. D. PEASE, 97 Clark st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcarc and vicinity at current rates. MEAD &

COE, 135 LaSalie-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF \$1,000. OR UPwards, at lowest rates, on improved real estate security. B. W. THOMAS, 132 LaSalie-st., corner Madlson.

TO LOAN-BY H. C. MOREY, 25 CLARK-ST.—
St, 500 at 8 per cent in one or two loans, \$1,000 at
per cent. Large amounts on good city improved at TO LOAN-\$4,000 IN ONE OR TWO SUMS AT 19 per cent.

TO LOAN-\$4,000 IN ONE OR TWO SUMS AT 9 per cent on improved city property. R, B. BACON. Roun 12 94 Washington-\$4.

WANTED-\$10,000 ON IMPROVED PROPERTY: only principals need answer. Address A 49, Tribune emos.

WANTED-A LOAN-\$1,500 ON 85 ACRES OF iand adjoining the City of Muskegon, Mich; land worth \$100 per agre. J. M. PESTANA, 123 Dearborn-\$4.

WANTED—830,000 LOAN ON FARM AT LOW rate of interest. Prefer to deal with principals. Everything strictly first-class. Address A 36, Tribune.

7 AND 8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS of \$3,000 and upwards on improved city property. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 192 Dearborn-st. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

7 AND 76 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN sums to suit. See our card on the first page. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

7. S. Q. AND 10 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN; mortgages bought. JOHN C. LONG, 73 Bast Washington-st.

8 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Northern Hilliands and Calcago city seal cestate. DEAN & PATNE, mortcast corner Randolph and Dearborn-sta.

TRUST CAL.

A THETAIL AT THE PACTORY, PARLOR ORGANS
at prices beyond competition; \$50 and upward.
Best in the market. Hondrify payments, cash, or to
rent. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 88 Rest Indians at
A BOERM FLOTE, SECOND-HAND, WANTED.
Address E. N. ANDREWS, 215 Wabsab-sv.

A BOREM FLUTE. SECOND-BAND. WANTED. Address R. N. ANDREWS, 2118 Websshew.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS AND ESTRY ORGANS ore universally acknowledged superior to all others prices low and terms to sail. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

R. T. MARTIN.

ISA STATE-ST...

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

An elegant new 73-octave planoslores, with agrafice and all late improvements curved large and 21 section of the control of the cont

A BEOLUTE DIVORCES PHOCURED FOR ANY LE A gal cause. Call or write law office of P. MONTGOM BHY, 182 Washington-st., Rooms 49 and 50, Chicago DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. For after decrey 12 years apperiance. A. GOODBICH, Attorney. 124 Dearborn-st. her TO LEADE.

TOB LEASE-THE BARRET HOUSE, BURLING ton. In. This well known first-class botel, contains over 300 rooms for guests, is located most favorable for business, and has recently been extensively in proved. For particulars, apply to HICHARD BARRET jurilington, i.e., on the premises, or by letter to W. 1 BARRET, St. Louis, Mo. A BSOLUTELY SAFE FROM FIRE. WAREHOUSE

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG OR OTHER store by a young man of 21; four years experience in drug business; have also been in dry goods; good references. Address P. O. Box 508, Waukegan, Ill. STUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF 21 Only in a store or office. Can keep books, as experienced copyist, and is not a fraid of work. Reference first-class. Address PT, Eppich House, Randolph-st, and Fitth-av. SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK, RE-liable, competent, experienced, diploma; whole-sale or retail; best references. Address for five days A 30, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS

—By a young man of experience and ability as cutter; city or country. First-class New York and London
reference. Address A 37, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—A PROORSOR PROVI Baltimore, who thoroughly understands the busi-ness of manufacturing picties, jellies, preserves, and white vinegar, viante a cituation; will work on salary or commission; best of references given. Address for live days a 53, Tribuse. SITUATION WANTED-SHORMAKER WANTS

CORCHMEN. Teamsters. etc.

STUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR
teamster by a young man capable of making himself generally userul. Address A 61, Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND
general work by a sober, reliable man, has the best
reference from last place. Address A 14. Tribune.

Miscellameorus.

Miscellameorus.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A LIVE HOUSE BY An energetie, experienced salesman; road, local, or unloading surplus by branch or forced sale; references in every particular. Address A 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A DRY goods, boot and shoe house, or first-class grocery, city or country, by a young man; experienced; best of references. Address A 3, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—TO FILL ANY POSITIO in a hotel; il vears steady experience; single as sober; references. Address A 41, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED BY A SHORT-HAND
Writer of experience; railroad or law office preferred; good references. Z Si, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Do mestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A NEAT, CAPABLE of girl to do the housework of a small family; also a nice cook. 94 Walton-piace.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general hausework in a small, private American family. Apply to 113 Sedgwick-st, front, in basement. Miscellaneous-Cituation wanted—By a German Girl, 24 D years of age as lady's companion; will go out of city. Address A 48, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES. DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN IF sold soon; good reasons for sailing; invoice, s2, 500; located in the best town in Iowa, is doing a good business. L. L. LANE, Iowa City, In. DEUG STORE-IN GOOD GERMAN LOCATION FOR SALE—ON RASY TERMS—A NEWSPAPER IN NEWSPAPER, care Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHED BUSIness. A good, clean stock of general merchandles
and the good will, with lease of good brick store, well
located, doing an established cash trade of \$50,000 to
\$60,000 per year in present dull times, in a thriving
town, located in the midst of the richest farming lands
of Illinois, within 100 miles of Chicago, doing the leafing trade in town. Satisfactory reasons given for seliing; rare chance for a man wishing to locate. Stock
\$10,000 to \$12,000. Correspondence and investigation
invited. Address Z 19, Tribune office, Chicago. FOR SALE—FOR STOO—A RETAIL CIGAR AND Tobacco store doing a good cash business, with ample room for fruits and confectionery, in the beautiful and healthy town of Whitewater, or about 6,000 inhabitania; rent of store, \$12.50 per month. Apply to KDD WHITE, Courtland House, Whitewater, Walworth Co., Wis., or address A 15, Tribune office. FOR SALE-A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS CHEAP; small capital. Address B. B., Tribune office. Tomal capital. Address B. B., Tribune omec.

POR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN A WELLcatablished retail grocery on North Clark-st. Address A 37, Tribune omics.

POR SALE—DRUG STORE IN A TOWN OF 1,200

Tinbabitants; 40 miles from Chicago; doing a good
and growing trade; only drug store in the shace amount

and growing trade; only drug store in the place; amount of stock about \$1,800; satisfactory remains for selling Apply to J. W. O'CONNOR, Crete, Will County III.

TF YOU WANT TO SELL, BUY, OR TRADE A BUSIness or any property, or want a partner, call or
write. L. P. SWIFT & SON, TO Dearborn-st., Room 14.
THREE-RUN STEAM FLOURING-MILL. WITH
all modern improvements, located hear Chicago,
for sale or trade. Address G. WINOOX. Allen's European Hotel, 89 South Jefferson-st., Chicago. HORSES AND CARRIAGES A UCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF HORSE Appending to the purgles, express and grocery wagor singles and double harness, etc., Saturday, May 28, WHEN & CO. S. 189 and 188 Washington-st. Also, saine time and place, a chattel mortgage use of t landaus, two Clarences, and two close carriages. Scommences at 10 a. m. landaua, two clarences, and two close carriages. Sale commences at 10 s. m.

POR SALE—CHEAT BARGAINS—12 HORSES FIT for all use; warranted sound, and one week's trisis given; one extension-top carriage, nearly new; 3 phasions as good as new, must be and to pay salvances; 1 vocksway, 1 jump seat, 1 side suring rig made by Fennoyer & Co.; 2 end-apring top buggiesmade by Coan & TonBrocke, as good as new; 1 made by Hathaway, nearly new; democrat wagons, platform spring wagons, delivery wagons, butcher wagons, 1 ice wagon, 1 platform spring truck searly new, farm wagons, Also a large stock of new and second-hand harness, halters, whips, etc. Horses, wagons, and harness to let chesper than any one in Chicago; money advanced on horses, buggles, and harness; will sell on monthly payments or exchange; come and look for yourself; 1 can it you out with just what you ward, and will make the price and the terms suit. H. C. Walker, 200 and 201 Resteet.

LYOR SALE—A VERY FINELY-BRED CHESTNUT Country.

Whiting house, Lake Geneva, wis. Now open for the reception of guesta. For particulars address D. T. Whiting, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

POARD—IN A PRIVATE PAMILY BY A GENTLE.

POR SALE—A PINK. STYLISH BLACK MARE, POR SALE rear 1081 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE TOP BUGGY, ONE TWO-SEAT—

de carriage; also harness and horses for sale chesp.

Inquire of JULIUS BAUKE, corner State and Mourcesta, under Palmer House. sta, under Palmer House.

POR SALE—CHEAP—AN A NO.1 DRIVING MARE with a Pennoyer make top-buggy; will sell buggy separately, 332 Lumber-st.

POR SALE—S-SPRING COVERED WAGON IN good running order. 110 South Halsted-st.

POR SALE—A YOUNG HAMBLETONIAN BLACK mare; a good roader; warranted; cheap if taken to-day. At barn 621 Washington-st.

DASTURING FOR HORSES AT STONY ISLAND farm in Hyde Park; 75 cents per week. E. G. CLARK.

MISCELLANEOUS. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, A carpeta minerilaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 288 State-1.

HENSHEL. 212 AND 214 STATE-ST., MAKES THE finest Berlin-finished photographs at reduced prices. The types, album size, 8 for 50c. 3 for 25c.

M. C. McDonald HAS DISSOLVED PARTNER-old place of business, No. 176 South Clark-st. THE TRUANT BOYS: A MORE INGENIOUS PICTure than the Toil-Gate. Sent free for stamp. E.
C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

O CENTS — ADJUSTABLE WINDOW-SCREENS
for ample at once. WHIPPLE'S MANUFACTORY,
STREET-ST. BIT State-st.

D10-AGE NTS ARE CLEARING \$15 TO \$10 PER ON TO A STATE CLEARING \$15 TO \$10 PER ON TO THE STATE OF THE STATE

PABY CARHAGES, \$4.50-WELL MADE AND styllah. Canopya, \$7 to \$15. 77, 14 manufacturer's depot, corner Monroe and State-sts., Palmer House.

PABLOR SUITS AT HALF USUAL PRICES.
A good parlor suit covered in rep or hair-cloth, only, \$35 Handsome parlor suit covered in rep or hair-cloth, only, \$35 Handsome parlor suit of 7 pieces. English terry. 50 Siegaat parlor suit in all-wool terry, plush pulmag. 60 Richly-covered Turkish parlorsuit, only, \$35 Very Instatement Marie Antoinette suit. 100 Elegant dressing case chamber suit, only, \$35 Very sine chamber suit, with French dresser. 75 Handsome French Walnut chamber suit. 100 Fig. 7. MARTIN, 545 State-st.

A LDINE FOR 1874-1875, 25, COST \$12; POTTER'S A Bible Cyclopedia, \$14: Ls Fontaine's Falses with Dore's illustrations, a superb copy, \$12: 50, worth \$25; Carlyle's Exary, 4 vols., \$6 calf. as clagrat set, \$10; Schiller's Works, 4 vols., \$6 calf. as clagrat set, \$10; Schiller's Works, 4 vols., \$15; Bashcroft's History of the United States, a bargain, \$10; Froude's History of the United States, a bargain, \$10; Froude's History of Engined, 12 vols., a very fine set, \$18; Scott's Bible and Commentaries, \$ vols., \$10; Cricle of the Sciences, \$vols., \$4 morocco, only \$15, cost \$45; 5, Coy volumes of good books as wonderfully low prices. Gill-BERT'S, 21 South Clark-st.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS-CASH IN YOUR HAND. Chesp Book House, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. FOR SALE-A SEWING-MACHINE WAGON,
For Sale-A SEWING-MACHINE WAGON,
Platform spring, at a bargain. Nos. 62 and 64

Platform spring, 38 a Bargain. Nos. 62 and 64 North Halsfed 48.

NOR SALE—THE EQUIPMENT OF A CIVIL ENgineer's office; Stackpole level, \$115; transit, \$115; both new. C. W. DURRAM, 77 Major Block, 10 to 12.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CANAL BOAT OR mortgage of \$500. Will take good team or superior horse and buggy, or light carriage. S. W. SEA, No. 4 Park Bow.

SEWING MACHINES.
SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT. 228 SOUTH
Halsted st. Great reduction. The new Family
Singer 535; also on monthly payments and rented.
WE CONTINUE TO SELL NEW SINGERS AT A
large discount from the manufacturers' reduced
prices; all other kinds sold at a great discount from the
lowest prices charged by the regular companies at GEO.
P. GOEE & CO. S. 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—NEARLY NEW 12-ROOM (COEmer) brick, east of Clark-st, between Division and
Ontario-sts. Also be sure and look in Daily News to-day
and Monday for the long list of places which something
type bearbornes.

TO EXCHANGE—A CARRIAGE GOOD AS NEW,
harnes, huggy, wagou, and some cash for house
and lot on West Side. Apply 256 West Polk-st. MUILDING MATERIAL

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Adelphi Theatre. proc street, corner Dearborn. I rly's Minstrels. Afternoon and ev The Tabernacle.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CCT GRAND LODGE, No. 8. I. O. B. B. cers and Members of the General Committees the Brotherhood on Sunday Evening. My Clock. in Covenant Hall corner of LaSal streets. The Members of the Order are confided. ADOLPH LOEB, Grand Sec. CHICAGO CHAPTER, No. 127, B. A. M.-134 Tw

ck for work on the Royal Arch Degree apanions cordially invited. By order of the ELI SMITH, Sec. WM. B. WARREN LODGE NO 200, A. F. and A. H. -Regular Communication at hall, 72 to 78 Monrot treet, this (Saturday) evening. Business and work lightors welcomed. J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday, with weakness in breadstaffs and an easier feeling in provisions. Mess pork closed 12½c per bri lower, at \$13.47½ cash and \$13.65 for July. Laird closed 2½c per 100 lbs lower, at \$0.27½ cash and \$9.32½ for July. Meats were steady, at 4½c per ½ for loose shoulders, 6½c for do short ribs, and 7½c for do short clears. Highwines were unchanged, at \$1.07 per gallon. Lake freights were quiet, at 2½@2½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat closed 7½c lower at \$1.45@1.45½ cash or seller June. Buffalo. Floor was dull and easier. Wheat closed 7½c lower at \$1.45%1.45½ cash or seller June, ank \$1.44½01.44½ for July. Corn closed 1½c lower, at 45½ cash and 45½ for June. Oats closed 1½c lower, at 38½c cash and 38½c for June. Rye was steady, at 70c. Barley was nominal, at 65%70c. Hogs were more active and firmer, averaging 5c higher than Thursday. Sales were effected at \$4.50@5.20. Cattle were active and stronger, selling at \$3.00@6.10. Sheep were quiet. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$107.00 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 934.

President MacManon exhibited him erday at the buildings of the Paris Ex-tion of 1878 for the purpose of effectually denying the reports, universally cur-rent in France, that the Exposition is liable to be postponed owing to the critical condi-tion of affairs in Europe. He announced positively that there is to be no postponeon the 1st of May of next year. This assur ance is conclusive, so far as it goes, but it does not cover the vital point,-that of convincing the world at large that the present crisis in France and in all Europe will have Republicans of proj tion is advertised to open. MacManon would hardly be considered good authority on this subject, if he should undertake a prophetic deliverance.

Notwithstanding the emphatic assurances of Decazes that the recent Ministerial reorganization will effect no change in the foreign policy of France, the fact exists that of the matter, and is taking measures of thorough preparation for events that may follow. Two separate items in the news by cable this morning significantly denote the construction which Germany places upand the triumph of the Republic in the French Cabinet. The first is the comment of the Berlin Ministerial Post, alleging that Germany is directly threatened by the monarchical conspirators in France, and the second is the experience of Danish travelers in Germany, whose progress was greatly impeded by the fact that the railroads were employed in transporting heavy bodies of troops to the western frontier.

Gov. STONE, of Mississippi, has thought it desirable to put forward a defense of his conduct in the form of an interview with the cor respondent of a Memphis paper. He has just discovered that the complacency with which he had regarded the Kemper County atroc-ity has brought upon him the condemna-tion of the press and public of every State except his own, and it has just occurred to him to put on an appearance of mildly consuring the murder of the Chisola family. The worst he can say of the assessins is that they are "rioters," and ought to be brought to trial at once, though he is well aware of the extreme probability that a jury could not be obtained in Kemper County that would convict the murderers. It is rather late in the day for Gov. Stone to profess indimension. indignation; a little humanity and interest could have been manifested to better ad-vantage at the time he refused the request of Capt. Shavohnessy and the prayer Mrs. Chisolas that the former might permitted to raise a military escort for the protection of that portion of her family not

Col. Gordon, the English agent whom the Khedive has intrusted with the delicate responsibility of negotiating a peace with Abyssinia, finds the potentate of the latter Abyssinia, finds the potentate of the accountry by no means a pleasant gentleman to do business with. King John has curious ideas of diplomacy; there is no red tape nonsense about him. He has never acquired the art of saying what he doesn't mean and of meaning what he doesn't say. When he learned of a conspiracy which he had reason to believe had been manipulated in the interest of Egypt, he didn't sit down and draw up a protocol or forward a circular note; he simply arrested and clapped into a dungeon the special envoys whom Goznov had sent to he special envoys whom troubes the reat for peace, and also two sons of the reat for peace, and also two sons of the reat for peace, and upon the latter nates he inflicted the terrible punish-cutting off an arm and a leg from-hat is the kind of a diplomat King Jours dless to add that peace negotiations

but, since Egypt and Abyssinia are both too much occupied with their own affairs to fight each other, it is probable that their quarrel will shortly be adjusted by the mediation of some third party, provided one can be found by whom the lopping off of a few arms and legs will be regarded as no serious obstacle to the free exercise of international courte-

May, during President HAYES' Administra tion and the operation of his Southern policy, there had not been a political murder of a negro in all the Southern States which formerly reported such murders by the score. Then the killing of a negro named Laws in East Felicians Parish was announced, and it was stated distinctly that he had been mur-dered by white men in revenge for testimony he had given before the Senate Investigating Committee. Here was an op-portunity for the Implacables to howl, though the strongest advocate of President Hayes' policy never supposed that it would instantly and for all future time prevent outrages and restrain all the bad and vicious race-hatred in the South; the Almighty Himself has not done so much ore. But now, unfortunately for the Implacables, it turns out that evidence before the Coroner's jury developed the fact that "there was a woman in the case," and that Laws was probably murdered by his wife's paramour, after having applied for a divorce from the woman and holding in his possession confessions of her guilt with said paramour. Such murders have occurred, we believe, even among white people and even at the North, and it will be difficult to make political capital out of the affair. The unexpected introduction yesterday of

the Sabbath question was the immediate oceasion of a genuine stir in the Presbyterian Assembly. As the Church is not prepared for the calm, unprejudiced discussion of this subject in public gatherings, it is not strange that feelings were aroused and opinions manifested which the progress of Christian thought and Christian charity will undoubtedly condemn. The Assembly is composed of men of the kindest feelings, and is mblest member; but in its haste it was painfully so to one of the brightest ornanents of its body. None will more regret this act than those who were thoughtlessly guilty of it, especially when they shall have reached his advanced position of Christian thought. The report of the Committee on Education was carefully listened to, as was also the speech of the new Secretary, Dr. Poon, formerly of Newark, N. J., and more recently of San Francisco. New life and interest will be infused into this important branch of the Church's work if Dr. Poor shall receive the necessary cospeech, which was a rapid and comprehensive treatment of the whole subject, was greatly enjoyed by the Commissioners. The subsequent discussion made more clear the obligations that the Church is under to care for those who are fitting themselves for the self-denying work which the Church demands. The few who were present at the mands. The rew who were present at the evening session could not but feel how important was the work among our German-speaking citizens, whom Presbyterians have strangely disregarded hitherto.

SENATOR MORTON'S VIEWS.

Senator Monron has incorporated his views on the Southern situation in a letter to the Indianapolis Journal, which we print elsewhere in THE TRIBUNE of this morning. It is in reply to an open letter addressed to him through the New York Times, on behalf of more than one hundred Southern ceived from the South. His reply is a curious contribution to the political literature of the day. It is written in his most forcible style, and a perusal of it can leave no doubt that it expresses sincerely the most earnest convictions he has in regard to Southern af-fairs. Its purport might be briefly summed up by saying that he hopes for the best but fears for the worst. It is not a comfortable frame of mind for Senator others calculated to allay apprehension where it prevails nor encourage hope where it is just budding forth. It is charitable to presume, however, that Senator Morron has spoken as fairly as his long contest against he South and his own vigorous nature would permit. It would be too much to expect him to forget all the rancor of the past, and if his letter may be accepted (as we believe it may) as a promise that he will interose no factious opposition to President HAYES' Southern policy, it is creditable to him and will be gratefully received by the

In detail, Senator Mosron first takes up the case of KELLOGO's claim to a seat in the United States Senate, and states his position succinctly and clearly. It is that a Legisature of Louisiana, with a quorum in both Houses certified by the Returning Board under the authority of law, have chosen Will-IAM PITT KELLOGG to the Senate for the term of six years beginning March 4, 1877, and that no subsequent dissolution of this Legislature, or coalition with another Legislature, or submission to forcible disbandment, or dispersion by compromise, can deprive Mr. KEL-LOGO of the rights that were vested by his original election. Five Republican Senators voted with the Democrats to refer Kellogo's credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, instead of seating him at once; that Committee were prepared to report in favor of Kellogo's claims, but were deterred by the anxiety of the Senate to adjourn from submitting their report. Senator Morron holds that the Senate will have to pass upon Kelloso's case as it stood at the time of adjournment, without reference to subsequent events in Louisiana. Still the Republican majority in the Senate is so small, and the fact so conspicuous that the Senate have steadily voted since 1873 against a Senate (Prevenue) elected by against a Senator (Pricemack) elected by a Republican Legislature, that he has evidently little confidence in the result, though there is no doubt in his mind as to what it

there is no doubt in his mind as to what it ought to be.

As to the general political condition of Louisians and South Carolina, Senator Morron charges distinctly that the Republican Governments have simply yielded to force. But he fully admits that Packand and Charlemalan were not able to sustain themselves, and acquits President Harms of all blame for the result he deplores. Believing that it was constitutional and lawful to recognize the Republican Governments of those States, the hlame for not doing so, if blame there is, must rest upon ex-President Granz. He does not pretend to say what the result of such action would have been (not very matisfactory, judging from the past), but he does my that when Mr. Harms

ned the Presidency he found these Gov ernments existing only in name, and living under the protection of the United States troops; he found himself confronted by a refusal to vote, appropriations for the support of the army so long as any troops the wisdom of continuing to use the army for sustaining the Southern Governments; he found a demand that something should be done that differed from what had been don and "he marked out his course and ad dressed himself to it with undaunted cour age." Further than this, it is fair to assum from Senator Monron's letter that, had he been in President Harrs' place, he would have acted as the President has acted, for he says: "While, in my judgment, was clearly the right of the Presiden under the Constitution to recognize PACKARD Government and support it by

military power, the undertaking would have

been futile and the failure disastrous. With a divided opinion in his own party and both

Houses of Congress against him, he would have failed in the end." This is certainly a very marked approve of the course that President HAYES has taken under the conditions as he found them; and that Senator Morron meant it as such is further evident from the strong testimony he bears to Mr. HAYES' patriotism and integrity. But Senator Moaron regards the whole matter as yielding to the inevitable, after all; says it has been evident from the year 1868 that the Republican party of the South would be overthrown by force; re gards the Reconstruction policy as a success, in so far as it has enforced the constitutional amendments, and doubts whether the promises and pledges that have been made to President HAYES may be trusted as to the guarantee of full freecom and political rights to the blacks. He hopes he may be wrong, and prays that the policy of reconciliation may work out the political protection of the blacks. If it shall accomplish this, he says that he will be the first to acknowledge it ignore the past, let bygones be bygones

accept the new conditions with joy, and be

lieve that the Rebellion was not suppres in vain." The final conclusion of Senator Morrow wise, prudent, and patriotic. He sounds the warning that Northern Republicans can now endure no divisions that may endanger their success. This is true. If his apprehension as to the future purpose of the South to ignore, defeat, and trample upon the constitutional amendments be well-grounded there is more occasion than ever before for unity and harmony in the Republican party to enforce the pledges of good faith. Presi-dent Hayes and his Cabinet have done much, and are still doing more, to promote this unity of Republicans. The policy of the new Administration in regard to South and the reform of the public service has brought back all the disaffected Repub licans who abandoned the party because of the abuses that had fastened upon it, and which led to the defeats of 1874 and 1875. The only danger of disaffection now comes from the Implacables,—the irreconcilable apostles of hate and the disappointed office-seekers,—and Senator Mosron may make himself a power in restraining this faction.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS. The question of Sunday newspapers was discussed by the Presbyterian Assembly yesterday. It seems that the Church of Sewick-ley, near Pittsburg, brought a complaint against the Presbytery of Allegheny and the Synod of Erie for attempting to discipline a member for publishing a newspaper on Sunday. The member was the publisher of the Pittsburg Sunday Leader. The Chairman of the Committee, Dr. VAN DYKE, made a report indorsing the action of the Presbytery, and condemning that of the Sewickley church. Dr. BITTINGER deprecated interference with the subject by the Assembly. I was a question to be settled by each individual. "If a man believed that the public tion was a sin, it would certainly be a sin for him to take it or publish one. He did not believe that it would be a sin for a person who thought that it was not wron g. The same may be said on this subject as on that of horse and steam cars. Each man must patronize them only to the extent that he believed that they were of use in the Lord's work." Dr. EDSON, among other things, said "that this question was too intricate and delicate to be considered by large assembly; he supposed that the reading of Sunday papers was a voluntary ac of the member. He wanted to know whether the Assembly would discipline the man who worked on Saturday and sold the Sunday newspaper, and let go free the man who would work all Sunday to sell the paper on Monday. The printing of a paper on Monday which was worked up on Sunday was not worse than selling a Sunday paper got up on Saturday. He was in favo of recommitting." Mr. Bricos, of New York, was in favor of carrying out the Fourth Commandment, but, like Mr. Epson. he thought that the report was too broad. Finally the report was adopted,—upholding the censure of the Allegheny Synod on the Sewickley Church for defending its member who publishes the Pittsburg Sunday Leader The weak place in the Sunday Leader's de ense manifestly is, that in a dull, smoky old newsless city like Pittsburg there is no such necessity for a Sunday paper as to re-quire a Presbyterian to be detailed for the duty of publishing it. As the imperious rule of necessity could not be pleaded in justification of working on Saturday to prepare and print a Sunday paper in such a city as Pittsburg by a member of the Presby-terian denomination, the General Assembly could hardly do otherwise than to sustain

the Synod that condemned the church which defended such publication on the part of its member. The report and resolutions of Dr. Var DYEE not embracing the point raised by Dr. EDSON, it was not acted upon; therefore it EDSON, it was not acted upon; therefore it was not determined whether the Presbyterian publisher who works himself and men all Sunday and Sunday night to get out a paper on Monday does not break the Fourth Commandment worse than he who worked on Saturday in order to issue a paper on Sunday morning before the church-members arise from their beds. There are three or four daily papers in Pittaburg edited, composed, and printed every Sunday for Monday's issue, and, as they are to escape church discipline, the publisher of the Leader may feel that he is harshly dealt with for laboring on the seventh day of the week to get out

ament on the subject. For the info tion, however, of the Assembly, it may proper to explain that some of the Chic proper to explain that some of the Chicago morning papers have issued Sunday editions ever since they were founded,—notably the Times and the Staats-Zatung; The TRIBURE only since the spring of 1861. One morning paper discontinued its Sunday edition after several years' trial, on account of there being were used for this purpose; he found so small a Republican majority in the Senate that it could not be depended upon to stand by the Government in case of a breach with the House on this question; he found the public and the Republican party divided as to public and the Republican party divided as to public and the continuing to use the army Chicago was very fully and exhaustively considered. The publishers of some of them were willing to discontinue in case the horse-car companies, whose stockholders, like those of the gas companies, are mostly church-members, would cease running their cars on Sunday, or the be ievers in the Fourth Commandment would quit patronizing them on that day. It was observed, too, that the railways ran their trains into the city on Sunday morning and out again on Sunday evening, and that the gas companies operated their works on Sunday the same as on other days, and so of various other corporations and persons too numerous to enumerate. As no agreement could be made with those institutions to ease their labors on Sunday, and the morning papers did not feel constrained to make invidious exceptions of themselves, they have continued working on Saturday to prepare an issue for the next morning. In the other great cities of New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, etc., the san thing is done by the principal papers.

> THE KEMPER COUNTY MURDERS. The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald gives ex-pression to the following cruel and preposterous theory about the popular concern in the Kemper County assassination of the CHISOLM family : We suppose that since the terrible poisoning !

the Streator (Ill.) miners, the Kemper people will be allowed to rest. The horrible poisoning affair so far surpasses the Kemper affair, which was caused because a popular, highly-respected citizen caused because a popular, highly-respected was coldly murdered, that the Northern will be ashamed to again allude to Kemper. Every fair and intelligent man knows that

no parallel can be instituted between the Mississippi massacre and the Illinois poisoning. The latter was an infamous crime, but no more heinous than many others which have been, as it was, the outgrowth of labor troubles. No country with great industrie or mining interests has of late years escaped these criminal efforts of strikers to prevent other workmen from taking their places, or to punish those who have accepted the terms of service which the strikers refused. These offenses are peculiar to no race or country They are suggested by the Communist spirit wherever it has taken a hold among the workingmen. In Sheffield and other manufacturing districts of England, there have been murders, house-burnings, poison ing, assaults, riots, and violence of every description. In three States of the Union— Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana—the militia have been called out within a year to assist the Sheriffs or quell disturbances at coal mines. The Streator case belongs in the same category with the "Molly Maguire" outrages that have prevailed to a greater or less extent for several ears in the Pennsylvania mining districts, and which will be hopefully checked by the hanging of the men who are now under sentence of death for their participation in the crimes. It is to be hoped that every possible exertion may be made in this and every other State to bring to justice the perpetrators of these labor-dispute mur ders and attempts at murder, and we do not believe there is a newspaper published in the civilized world that will act as their

It is only a degraded state of morality that poisoning case or a "Molly Maguire" murder in Pennsylvania as a reason why the Northern newspapers should cease demanding that the Mississippi authorities shall take some energetic steps toward apprehending and punishing the Kemper County assassins. There was no labor dispute in that case. There was no heated political campaign to excite bad passions. There was not even the race-issue nor the prejudice of the populace against political carpet-baggers to serve as a provocation. It was a cold-blooded massacre of a family in a spirit of revenge against Judge Chisolm, who had chosen to be a Republican and to espouse the cause of the blacks in the exer-cise of their political rights. A cowardly mob of 200 or more attacked a defenseles man, surrounded by his wife and children, killed his young son and daughter, and only left him wounded because they believed him to be dead. The Vicksburg Herald knows perfectly well that had such an affair occurred in Illinois, there would have been a universal outcry from all parts for summary justice, whether the victim were a Republican or a Democrat, and that the authorities would have taken diate steps to punish the assassins. What has Gov. STONE, of Mississippi, done? What does he intend to do? His conduct thus far has been criminally imbecile. Has he no desire to punish the murderers? Have the people of Mississippi no desire to bring the Bashi-Bazouks to justice? This is the question in which the people of the North are interested. It is a disgrace to Mississippi that there should be a doubt about it. It is shameful that there should be a disposition among the newspapers of the State to divert n from it, which was evidently the aim of the Vicksburg paper's paragraph. It is an outrage, almost as vicious as the massacre itself, that the State authorities have not yet taken vigorous measures to run down

the assassins.

A correspondent of the New York *Econom* Post has unearthed several letters written by the Emperor NICHOLAS of Russia in the early part of 1853, while the negotiations preceding the Crimean war were pending at Constantinople, which conclusively show that the Emperor foresaw as early as Feb-ruary, 1853, the failure of the negotiations, anticipated the interference of France and England, and took it into consideration in all his plans. This disproves the assertion of KINGLAKE, in his history of the Crimean campaign, that the Emperor was beguiled into the war by the illusion that France and England would not interfere. The followng extract from a letter to Prince Men-

ing extract from a letter to Prince Mexscrittory is of interest at present, as it may
foreshadow something in the future:

If the Turkish fleet comes out into the Black
Sea, we must first attack that, and then, if we succeed in destroying it, enter the Bosphorus. If,
however, the fleet does not come out, we must
force our way into the Bosphorus, either by landing in the rear of the batteries, or by running past
them, and attack Taergrad itself. . . When
we shall be under the walls of the city, we must
instantly demand its unconditional surrender. If
this be refused, proceed at once to bombardment,
at the same time making a descent at some suitable
point and throwing up entrenchments.

be lack the Turkish army and defeat it. It is hardly to be supposed, however, that after the loss of the city the Turks will attempt to maintain themselves in the field. It is much more probable that the Government will make overtures for peace, or, if not, concentrate its forces at Gallipolis or Ekosa, in expectation of assistance.

THE ENGLISH LIBERALS. A letter from London, which was printed in our last issue, contained the announcement that the Liberal party of England was in the process of breaking up. The announcement is both true and untrue. The nouncement is both true and untrue. The Liberal party is in the process of disintegration, but it is only the sloughing off of an element that seriously impedes it in its humanizing and progressive mission. To exactly appreciate the nature of this process it is necessary to go back a little in the history of the party.

The Liberals of England were first known as the Whier, who were liberal as compared

as the Whigs, who were liberal as compared with the Tories. They were opposed to the war with America. They were opposed to the encroachments of the Crown upon popular liberty. They stripped the Throne of power and vested the control of the Government of Great Britain in the House of Commons. All the great measures of the past half century have had a Liberal origin. ulesced in them, it has been because it was essary to do so in order to keep the Tory ranks unbroken. They abolished the Corn laws and cheapened food. They abolished the tax on imports and established free trade. they humanized the criminal laws and modernized the whole judicature. They gave education new impulses by adopting the compulsory and free school system. They ameliorated the condition of the paupers and the general poor. They established important sanitary regulations. They disestab-lished the Irish Church, placing all churches upon an equal footing. They amended the Irish land laws. They enlarged the suffrage throughout Great Britain, practically giving all but paupers the elective franchise. They abolished the rotten-borough system, delivered the press and books from the stamp tyranny, brought responsible Parliamentary hedged in the Queen that she "reigns but does not rule," and broke down the walls of privilege. Under the influence of Mr. Drs-RAELI, a Tory in association, but in reality a Liberal by sentiment, the Tory party has been induced to accept these Liberal measures; but all this beneficent legislation, every measure in the interests of humanity, reform, and progress, have been inspired and

forced through by the Liberals. In 1873 the party seemed to have pleted its programme of measures. As with the Republican party in this country after the close of the War, its mission seemed to be at an end. It gave way, for the time, to the the temperance fanatics who, copying the example of NEAL Dow, sought to reform intemperance with police and constabulary force, and to regulate JOHN BULL's appetite by beating him about the head and locking im up. But a reaction set in. The Repul licans went over to the Tories, and the power was in the hands of the Conservatives There was a further rupture between the Liberals and the Irish upon the Home-Rule question, which brought the Liberals into a minority, and Mr. DISBARLI took the leadership of the majority. There are now still other differences in the Liberal party which have brought it to the part ing of the ways, and it is these differences which no doubt have led the correspondent to whom we have alluded and others also to declare that the Liberal party

is breaking up.

The aristocratic wind of the Liberal party is composed of such old Whig Lords as the Duke of Argyle, the Duke of Westminster, mined to bitterly resist the favorite measur of the Liberals which still remain to be accomplished. The first of these measures is the abolition of primogeniture and entail.

The Liberals want free lands. They want the lands of Great Britain so disposed that they can be divided and sold. All over En. gland, renters, merchants, manufacturers, and younger sons want the right to pur-chase land which they cannot have under the present system of land tenure. To this the aristocratic Liberals will never give their consent. Second, the Liberals want the disestablishment of the English Church. The Irish Church is disestablished, and the Scotch practically so. The erals are now determined to force a separation of Church and State in England. and compel the former to stand upon its own feet, as in the colonies and the United States. Third, the Liberals are resolved to enfran chise laborers on farms and in villages. In the Parliamentary boroughs, any one is allowed to vote if he be a householder or lodger, but in the villages outside of boroughs only the large taxpayers are allowed to vote. To make the franchise uniform in village and borough is the object of the Liberals, but the aristocratic landlords will oppose it. Fourth, they are determined to equalize the Parliamentary districts on the basis of population. There is not one of these measur that will ever be supported by the aristocratic element of the Liberal party. That party, therefore, is only breaking up in the sense that it is separating from the aristocratic wing. When that is accomplished, when the aristocrats can no longer hamper the party inside the organization, it will draw to itself all the Liberal elements, many of them from the Tory party, and then the Liberals will govern England. There is no break-up of the Liberal party in any other sense.

in the United States, how many of them oppor President HAYES and his Southern policy of reconciliation between the two races. He writes the following answer to the question:

As far as I am able to learn, there is no German paper published in the United States which opposes the policy of President HAYES pursued toward the Southern States, although there are some Democratic organs, as for instance the Stern des Westens, in Belleville, Ill., and the Demokrat, in Buffalo, N. Y., which only reinctantly, under the dire necessity of being compelled by their readers to do so, acknowledge what Mr. HAYES has done as to the South. On the other hand, all Republican papers published in the German language, without exception, most do ao so, acknowledge what Mr. HAYES has done as to the South. On the other hand, all Republican papers published in the German innguage, without exception, most heartily indorse HAYES Southern policy. Of the more influential daily German papers which approve of HAYES Southern policy in most in the New York Aligemeins Zeilung, the New York Staats-Zeilung, the New York Nowrad, the Buffaio Republikaner. the Newark Frete-Zeilung, the Buffaio Frete-Freese, the Fluides Presse, the Chicago Neus Frete-Presse, the Hinde Staats-Zeilung, the Belleville Zeilung, the St. Louis Mestische Post, the St. Louis Amerika, the St. Louis Amerika, the St. Louis Amerika, the Cincinnati Press-Presse, the Cincinnati Press-Presse, the Cincinnati Press-Presse, the Cincinnati Press-Presse, the Chairville Volkablati, the Detroit Abendpost, the Burington (la.) Tribuna, the Davenport Demokrat, the New Orleans Deutsche-Zeitung, the San Antonio Frets-Presse, the Galveston (Tex.) Post. the San Francisco (2d.) Demokrat, the San Francisco Abendpost, the Washington Journal, the Baltimore Wecker, the St. Paul (Minn.) Staats-Zeitung, the Philadelphia Demokrat, the Philadelphia Presse, the Philadelphia Press-Presse, the Philadelphia Volkablati, the Pittsburg Freiheits Freund. phia Voltabidit, the Pitte the Milwaukee Banner un waukee Heroid, the Mil wa Indianapolis Telegraph.

We inquired of a prominent German in this city, who sees nearly all the German newspapers

here are veekly papers of the Northwest: Anselvancy rearcisville: Sunday Rilmots Zeliung, Volksblatt, Nashville: Usion, Highland; Gouth Bend; Deutsch Amerikaner, Lastrele-Presse, Crown Point; Deutsche 2 Now Albany; Volks Zeliung, Ric Wochenblatt, Wansan; Mercur, Pri Volksfresnd, Appleton; Herald, nag; Volksetimme, Ran Claire; Appleton; Claire;

A recent number of the Revue Militaire PEtranger gives some very interesting partic-lars concerning the Cossack troops of the Czs Their uniform is very unique. The Revue say Their uniform is very unique. The Revue says

The upper garment consists of the Circassias
tunic, or tchekmen, fastened down the breast with
frogs, with cartridge-cases on the right and left.
Beneath this comes the bechmet, a kind of son
waistcoat reaching down below the tunic, and
which is of silk when the Coseack is in fail dress.
The panialoons are of the same color as the coat,
and the legs are tucked into long boots, which reach
up to and sometimes above the knee. The headdress is the papakka, a cap in shape somewhat
similar to the busby worn in the English army, but
made of sheepskin.

The various regiments are distinguished from
each other by the color of the shoulder-straps.
To protect him from the rain, the Cossack carries a large mantle, which possesses the invaluable property of driving off insects and also
serves for a bed. His arms are the "shackka,"
a long mountain sword with no guard to the

a long mountain sword with no guard to the hilt, the "kindjal," or short dagger, two pistols, and a Berdan rifle without bayonet. His saddle is a light one, covered with soft leather surmounted by a leather cushion stuffed with horse-hair. The horses themselves are small, well-necestives. well-proportioned, robust, and able to through much hard work.

The Cleveland Leader closes some fli-natu remarks as follows:

The measure of its [The Thibune's] influence is its own State was illustrated when the Illinois delegation came down to Cincinnati solid and eather aissist for Blaiks, and with Col. Indexagoll at the

The Illinois delegation cast thirty-five vot for Blains and seven against him on the decisive vote. This can hardly be called a "solid vote." The Leader was "enthusiastic and sol vote." The Leader was "enthusiastic and solid" for BLAINE, and threw all its influence for him. How was the "measure of its influence illustrated in the Convention." Mr. BLAINE never received a vote from the Ohio delegation from first to last. The less the Leader has to

say about its influence in Conventions, the bet

In rooting around in the Treasury Det ment at Washington, it is found that whole families, to the "ninth degree of consanguinity, have been feeding, under one pretext and another at the public crib. They have hung or like squaw laundresses to a frontier compar of troops, until the entire family tree, from the top root to the little "bud," was fed by Treas ury jukes, and yet there will be found many old "machine" Republicans who will cry out, "Woodman, spare that tree." The people say however, "Cut it down; why cumbereth it th

The President is making the ways of the ol The President is making the ways of the old clap-trap politician very difficult of success. His resolve not to accept private hospitalities frees his position of a moral pressure often unpleasant in results, spoils a custom that late Presidents have howered, and establishes an obstacle to free-trading on acquaintanceship which will have the approval of the people by reason of the motives which prompt it. At the same time it is lamentable that unscrupulous politicians prevent the President from enjoying life like other honest men. "It was a party by the name of COWLES, at

Ohio editor," is the way the Baltimore Americanotes the existence of the gentleman who pre des over the destiny of the Cleveland Lea and that is the reward he gets for the run hat he was on the other side of the fence fro the Administration, a rumor which, by the way, he has denied. It would be money in Mr. Cowless' pocket, and the making of his reputation, if he would pay Gall Hamilton for one of

Worse than that! The demented political seek is the personal organ of a defunct Senatorial Ring and the ex-Postmaster of Omaha, who was the first man kicked out of office by HAYES.—Omaha Bee.

This tells the whole story. Scratch an antigrabber every time.

The lowest terms will not necessarily obtain contract for Post-Office advertising. The circular letter which has been issued to publishers
winds up with a remark to that effect, and that
"other considerations must, as heretofore, have
influence in making elections." This may
mean that party interests will have something
to do with the dispensation of party patronage.

The New York Heraid says that the President

The New York Herald says that the President has been fortunate in his enemies as well as in his friends,—and enviable in bring the oppositions of the machine politicisms. The Herald, it is plain, has never heard of the Des Moines Register or the Springeld (III.) Journal, or it would not have induiged in the utterance of that truth.

If anybody is fool enough to believe that Mr. BLAINE is a still greater fool in trying to start a

If anybody is fool enough to believe that Mr. BLAINE is a still greater fool in trying to start a new party, the sooner the fool-killer gets down to work the better. Mr. BLAINE has too much sense to even think of such an attempt, and the story as telegraphed yesterday from Washington was intended, probably, to bring him into ridicule.

*BLAINE, the intransigent."—Louisville Couries—Journal.

After less than a rock of calm, and with a full knowledge of the fate of the lamentage.

After less than a week of calm, and with a full knowledge of the fate of the lamented Bowles, this gettle sound from Watterson seems very much like "whistling for a wind"—a Gall, we mean.

The backelor Governor of New York vetoed a bill permitting the election of women to school offices, since which time he goes to and from his office by back streets, alleys, and across lots, and turns over to his secretary all letters written in a woman's writing.

An exchange thinks it will not be satisfied as to SCHLIBMANN'S discovery of Troy until the vulnerable heel of ACHE LESS has been unearthed. Even then it would not call it ancient unless it stuck out long ways behind, like a Milwaukee ear.

The sentence of a Connecticut Bank President and Cashier to the Penientary for fraudulent practices spoils the fun of embezglements. If that disease of virtue spreads West, all doctors of the law must gather around B. F. Allen.

In order to avoid working on Sunday to get out their Sunday and Monday editions, the Chicago publishers employ "Hard-Shell" Bap-tist printers on Saturday, and Seventh-Day Bap-tists on Sunday; they engage Arabs to sell the

Senator Monron says the policy of the President "is wise on the ground of expediency, not of right." Whatever is wisely expedient must

A great many men indorse the Pres policy who would not indorse their br note for \$10. It's matter of policy; the

Detroit Post say to such flings at its "Old Zacu," by its confederate in

As the new men the into office, the mubile opinion lift, their cont-tails and the device, No fees estre. PERSONAL

The Princess of Wales is suite cafness, and is threatened with a last The Herald has preserved a happy play speaking of Mr. Kelley's "incontroversity

Richard Wagner has an autobiography a-ready in manuscript, and waiting for his dean is greet the world.

Gen. Grant has written to Japan and an ouncing his intention to visit that country being return home. The Rev. Joseph Cook means to le the autumn on the influence of German the on New England.

A bloody chaim has opened up between Mr. Moody and the Young Men's Caristian has cisation in Boston. The blood of the martyrs is used of the Church.

The vacant chair of English Literate the College of the City of New York has offered to Mr. Richard Grant White, and to lieved he will accept.

The late Judge Emmons was excessioned of wild flowers. On his way from his to Madison, during a trip made by carriar years ago, he collected forty-five varieties hibited them in high glee on reaching his jo William Cullen Bryant is

William Cullen Bryans as vigorous to-day as he was twenty years ago. It lately read "Thanatopels" at an evening substing with all the fire and energy of youth, using a lately orinted in small type, and having as

assist the movement of the printers of Pe Eng., for a monument to Chartes Died native town. It is suggested that the not have forgotten that when Mr. Di saked to appear before the Court with a company he declined to present hims actor where he could not be received as a

A Cincinnati gentleman wrote A Cincinnati gentleman wrote Beecher Stowe inquiring whether the I Henson, lately in England, was the ort Tom. She responded: "Ne one per scribed as in biography. Traits and a various people are combined. The life of J. Henson furnished many of these, the was not Uncle Tom, neither was any person that I know of."

person that I know of."

Col. Robert M. Douglas has for i years held the office of United States Manh the Western District of North Carolina. As has recently been made to secure his removal, Col. J. G. Hester, a Secret Service agent, a plicant for the position, has reported antive against him. The Cincinnati Cosmercial Hester is "a conniving individual, and was a plicant for Douglas" place four years ago."

Some of the friends of Minister was a constant of the price of the product of the product

burne are advising him to write a book. It is be-lieved he has the richest store of recollections of any man breathing of one of the greatest eventual our time,—the Franco-German war. He are everybody,—from Bismarck to the leaders of the Commune,—and he was about the last decent man to shake hands with the Archbeshop of Paris Lyfen

Prof. Bell, of Boston, has made business arrangements for the construction of regain his phonic lines by which conversations can be carried on over distances of twenty miles or less. The intention is to charge \$20 a year for the use of the telephones for social purposes, and \$40 for the bevoted to commercial purposes, the lesses being free from all charges for construction and maintainer, except in case of accidents from great empleasures.

The marriage of Mr. B. L. Farjeon, the English novelist, with Miss Jefferson, daughts of the comedian, is to take place in London and month. The young lady has, they say, a form of a million dollars. She fell in love with the author through his books, —which is much menthan some of the rest of us have done. The honeymoon is to be passed in Switzerland, and he

The New York Graphic finds a moral in the sad case of Dr. Ayer. It is that when me aboved, forced, pressed, and crammel into man." The Poctor had accumulated \$15,000.00 by unremitting industry, and now he washes about the grounds of a private asylum, vainly larging the loan of \$40, while the "grandiam" of his property receive \$15,000 or \$20,000 a year for taking care of it.

for taking care of it.

Mr. Bergh has lifted up his soul and rejoiced in consequence of the receipt of a check for
\$1,200 from the Westminster Kennel Club.—has
the proceeds of the late exhibition. This sum is
to be used to build a home for destitute, and or
invalid dogs. Thanks to our river and our maje
scavenger-carts, an institution of this description
is not needed at present in Chicago, where is
policeman still performs his duty, and the reignt
the industrious revolver prevails.

The Washington correspondent of the Troy Times reports this anecdote of tenue Dawes: "When he was Chairman of the Hene Ways and Means Committee, he was once listening in the arguments of a Yankoe paint menufacturer who wanted a change in the tariff upon iron priling, saying that it would greatly benefit his trade. It. Dawes asked him if he wanted to use it for its same purpose that the English and French at The eager painter answered, 'Yes.' Dawes than turned to a tariff dictionary and read: 'This selicie is chiefly used by the English and French in practice most gross deception and frants in the militare of paint.'"

A number of the Harvard students have A number of the Harvard students have

A number of the Harvard students have again disgraced the institution to which they belong by attendance upon the Free-Love meeting in boston. There were about fifteen percess in the party, and they evidently came well organise for a lark. The leader was a young Freshman, said to belong to one of the blue-blooded familiation Beacon Hill. He interrupted the speaker with all sorts of questions, more pertinent than described and the speaker. A row followed, but the Harvard and enter remained masters of the situation, and confident remained masters of the situation and situation of the situatio

The name of Sir Matthew Digby The name of Sir Matthew Digby We the British architect whose death has just announced, is associated with many impoworks in England and India. He was knight 1869, and was made Slade Professor of Fine at Cambridge. Among his many noted publics are "The Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth tury," written in connection with his labors a Exhibition of 1851; "Metal Work and Issigna"; "Essays on Ivory Carving"; Art Tures of the United Kingdoms"; "What Illustring Was, and What Illuminating Should Se How It May Be Practiced"; "Pine Arts, and Architect's Own Note-Book in Spain,"—the published in 1872. THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26-1 a. m.—In the upper lake region nearly stationary or slowly faling barometer, stationary or higher temperature clear or partly cloudy weather, winds northerly possibly shifting at west estations to easterly.

ACCAL GRARWATION.

CHICAGO, May 25. Time. |Bar. |Thr Bu. | Wind. | Bn.

WASHINGT The Removal of All O nisters Decide

No Provision Yet M. Late Senator ches Being Made in th

by the President's tional Capital Resolve

That the President Is Wrong nising Their Pit

THE OFFICE THE OF A CLEAN SWEET.

Special Disputch to The Treatment of the Concurrence of the Concur

bability that the Pr

At a Cabinet session to-day it w point Gen. E. E. Tyler to the master at Baltimore, and his cos signed by the President without d

THE SOUTH. BREACHES BEING MADE IN THE Special Disputch to The Trist
Washinsoron, D. C., May 25.—A
rived here from South Carolina say
among the Democracy is already co
reconcliable. Gary, who was so co
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the Bourbon opposition to Hampton
policy. The Gary faction is so stro
ton is in dangag of being overcome
indication.

policy. The Gary faction is so strom ton is in dangs of being overcome to in in dangs of being overcome to indication now are that the negroes the balance of power in the immediature of South Carolins.

The information from Virginia is the publicans are not likely to make for Governor at the next election of the comparate with the Democrats, uniting upon some such ex-Confederate Joe Johnston, who came very near being offered a plac Cablest. A gentleman just arrived tende political tour through the Soulin-Bourbon newspapers do not adressed public opinion. Or the opin owners or editors. The latter are erraed lest the division among the wiftout in the control of the control o

THE DISSATISFI LOOK ON THIS PICTUR NOTON, D. C., May 25.—Ac Washistorox, D. C., May 25.—Ac Devious arrangement, a secret meets Vashington last night for the purpoling a mational party in the feaster Blaine. About 150 p Present. Those from the North exp dives strongly scalast the course of and the Cabinet, alleging that is office men who are opposed diples of the Republican part teclusion of its tried and true adhappementatives from the South deciand had given offices to the ensity. Resolutions were adopted or
setting into a national joint body.
Lors were elected with power
unches throughout the country, witers at Washington. Senator Blaims
sight for New York on business.

WASHINGTON, MAY 25.—Inf the memass the words, "In the interest
blaim,"

BEAT LIGHTNING. dee Tork, May 25.—The World's will say the Republican, in a sorial, again insists that there is a south that the friends of Tikien are the courts, nor in its opinion is ween the least that the friends of the courts, nor in its opinion is ween the least say the least s

NOTES AND NEV

PERSONAL.

of Mr. Kelley's "Incontroversity

at the President Is Wrong in Not Recogsising Their Pitness for

WASHINGTON.

nisters Decided Upon.

Late Senator Logan.

tional Capital and

Resolve

ision Yet Made for the

the Being Made in the Solid South by the President's Policy.

cilables Meet at the Na-

THE OFFICES.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

Bostol Disposoh to The Tribune.

INSTERN D. C., May 25.—Mhe President,

Instern, D. C., May 25.—Mhe President,

Instern, D. C., May 25.—Mhe President,

Insternation of the Cabinet, has decided

Insternation of the Cabinet, has decided

Insternation of the Cabinet of the Cabinet,

Insternation of the Cabinet,

Insternat red him that it was not on account of sunsartion or any want of confidence, because it had been decided by the dicablet to remove all foreign Ministers would be no exception made, a that these higher diplomatic officers ions to the President similar to those divisions; that the sixth acquire made,

win de Administration. The Russian mission his ben filled, Mr. Evarts telling Mr. his ben filled, Mr. Evarts telling Mr. hear that his successor has been committed with Boker carries back with his caly personal assurances of good-will from the President to the Emperor, and he will from the President to the Emperor, and he will from the President to the Emperor, and he will consider the successor. Mr. Atkinson, one of the Secretaries of the Legation at St. derg, has also resigned.

BOKER INDIGNANT.

Pointers, has also resigned.

Basic use very indignant at the reporter of the landing Press hat night stating that he had resigns. Upon arriving here he immediately called up the Secretary of State and President, asking they way such statement had been authorized, ask half intended to resign. He learned that the dispats taking that he had resigned was saleded from the State Department. The resid of the two interviews was, as stated, that her issued that, notwithstanding he'is under over to sail for fanasis on Wednesday next, he is the record. He was so much enraged at what is declared was conspicuous ill-treatment, that he last is declared was conspicuous ill-treatment, that he in the impression that he should refuse to resign, at could compel the Government to remove him.

JUN. LOGAN.

This been ascertained that Gen. Logan, when her, swe the authorities to understand that he elimed is accept the Brazilfan mission for two most. First, because he did not desare to enter senfored political retiracy, which would be usuanal consequence of his acceptance; second, mass the iscome was not such as would warrant in a pecuniary sense in accepting. Persons in them to know, however, say that his declinate was not on account of any announced hostility ille Administration, and that there is every wallify that the President will tender Gen. has a position which he will accept. What is position will be at present cannot be stated, may as a matter of speculation, but there is a reason to think that it may be an important

will Harbly Succeed, Wis, greatman-cleet Harelton, of Roscobel, Wis, urived here to urge the removal of A. J. High, tily appointed Indian Agent from that State. only charge thus far ascertained against High the was a Liberal Republican. The argu-is not hisly to have great weight with Carl re.

it, resigned.
Robert, Smith, formerly State Auditor of Ala-At a Cabinet session to-day it was decided to ap-point Gen. E. E. Tyler to the position of Post-matter at Baltimore, and his commission will be signed by the President without delay.

THE SOUTH. SEING MADE IN THE SOLID DEMOC

PRIACES BRING NADR IN THE SOLID DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Valuatorox, D. C., May 25.—A gentleman article here from South Carolina says the division image the Democracy is already complete and irrecoclable. Gary, who was so conspicuous during the campaign for his fire-eating speeches, leads its learned specific in the Hampton's conservative policy. The Gary faction is so strong that Hampton's in fangs of being evercome by it, and the filterious now are that the negroes will constitute the histories now are that the negroes will constitute the histories fow are that the negroes will constitute the histories fow are that the negroes will constitute from the filterious and the histories of south Carolina.

The intermation from Virginia is that the Republishment of Bright to make a nomination for Governor at the next election, and that hey will re-especiate with the Conservative from an extended scratter loss Johnston, who at one time and constraint loss points of the special points of the first loss and the first loss and the special loss of the opinion of their same as editors. The latter are much contract loss the division amoust the whites reculting the man as appears to a fid in preventing the same suppose it to be to their business advantant as a series we appear to a sid in preventing the man and the series we appear to a sid in preventing the man and the series and

THE DISSATISFIED.

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AREAT LIGHTNING.

Assold Papatch to The Tribuna.

FORK May 25.—The World's Washington in May 25.—The World's Washington of the title to the Presidency has count, nor in its opinion is there any that there has been an understanding effection of the Republican dissenters on the subject, with the Republican dissenters on the subject and the Republican dissenters on the subject with the Republican dissenters on the subject and the Repu

NOTES AND NEWS.

BOTEN.

Besief Dissaich to The Tribune.

Tor. D. C., May 25.—The official surludied States steamer Yantic, just refortiess Bource from the Asistus staman has was compelled to leave her batman in her condemnation for unThe ship is absolutely rotten, yet

the officers of the Navy Department testified last winter that the vessel was in excellent condition. The Removal of All Our Foreign

THEN AND NOW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—At a Cabinet ession it was decided to appoint Mrs. Thompson, laughter of the late Rev. Alexander Campbell, Osimaster at Louisville, Ky.

Simms, the fugitive slave who was captured by titorney-General Devens when the latter was inited States Marshal at Boston during Pierce's administration, and under the Fugitive Slave law urned over te the authorities at Savannah, Ga., as been appointed messenger in Gen. Devens' deartment.

Through official channels a rumor has reache he State Department that Mexico is about to de lare an additional tax of 10 per cent on all import into that country.

THE RAILROADS.

A "DEFICIENCY."

A "DEFICIENCY."

Special Disnotch to The Tribuna.

NEW York, May 25.—Por several days rumors have prevailed among the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that a deficiency for a considerable amount had been discovered in one of the departments of the road. Investigation this evening showed that the defalcation exists in the department of civil engineering. The head of that department is Exchiel Howell, and Richard C. Fessenden, who performs the work of a Secretary, is Chief Assistant. As Chief Engineer of the road Mr. Howell had control of large interests. He supervised all the buildings erected, and all the improvements constructed by the Company. He also had the general supervising charge of the company's real estate, purchassing and selling, whenever in his discretion that seemed to be the wise course to pursue, and collecting the rents from so much of the property as is rented for business or dwelling purposes. From these a large share of the Company's money passed through his hands. Several days ago a deficiency was discovered in his accounts. Examination shows that the deficiency extends over a period of three or four years, and that in some instances the items in the difficiency are large. Owing to the secrety with which the investigation has been conducted no definite information can be secured as to the nature of the amount of the deficiency. A few days ago the total was found to reach the sum of \$44,000. It was reported to-day that it had run up to \$100,000 so far, but that is a rumor which cannot be verified. It is stated, in explanation of the deficiencies, that Mr. Howell invested the money in private business sentures, which proved to be disastrons. He is and however, to have a large amount of property in his wife's name, and it is understood that he will make good whatever amount his books show him to be indebted to the Company.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 25.—Judge Dillon yesterday morning delivered a lengthy opinion in the case of Brooks et al. vs. The Burlington & South western Railroad Company. This was a bill, to foreclose the first mortgage on the road. The question in the case involved a controversy between the bondholders and certain mechanic's lien claimants. The road was begun, and work to the amount of \$80,000 was done before the mortgage was made, but the contracts out of which these liens arose were not made and the work done until after the mortgage was made and bonds issued. Judge Dillon held that the liens have priority to the mortgage.

Judge Dillon held that the Hens have priority to the morigage.

The First Division of the road was completed when the present lien cisimants made their contracts, which were for an extension, or second division. The Court held that, inasmuch as, by the articles of incorporation, both divisions were completed, and they are operated as one road, and were so morigaged, they ought to be treated as one entire road, and a lien was given accordingly. Several other questions arose as to whether the lien claims had been filed in time; whether collateral security had been taken; also as to the application of payments, all of which were decided adverse to the bondholders.

The amount involved is about \$250,000. The opinion, which was delivered orally, and reported phonographically, is regarded by the entire Bar as a very able one in all aspects, and exhaustive of the subject.

Mr. T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, returned yesterday from the west end of his road, where he has been for some west end of his road, where he has been for some time past making arrangements for the extension of the road from Mexico, Mo., to Kanasa City. The new line has been surveyed and estimates completed, but Mr. Blackstone says the work will not be commenced until the people living along the proposed line will come forward and aid the Company in carrying out this undertaking. Considerable money has already been subscribed by a number of people who are anxious that the road shall run through the sections in which they live, but not enough to warrant the Company to definitely locate the line and commence work at once. The country through which the proposed extension of the Alton Road is to run comprises one of the bost agricultural sections of Missouri, and will be of immense value to the farmers living there, as it will give them a market for their products, both at Chicago and St. Louis. The benefits to the business interests of Chicago will also be very great if the extension is made. The benefits to the business interests of Chicago will also be very great if the extension is made, and there is hardly a doubt that it will. Kansas City promises to become one of the great distributing points of the West, and by having a direct connection Chicago will get much of the trade from

THE FAST TRAIN UNPLEASANT-

NESS.

There were no new developments yesterday in the fast train imbrogio, and the situation remains about the same as it was the day before. It is about the same as it was the day before. It is understood that negotiations are now pending between the managers of the Lake Shore and Fort Wayne Railroada, with a view of adjusting the difficulties amicably. The only way in which this can be accomplished is by the withdrawal of its fast train by the Fittsburg & Fort Wayne. If the managers of the latter road remain as determined in regard to this matter as they profess to be, it is not likely that they will consent to this proposition. They declare that under no consideration will they withdraw their fast train unless the fast train of the Wabash Road is also withdrawn. Nothing will be left undone by the managers of the trunk lines to adjust the difficulty if possible, as none of them desires a railroad war and a reduction of rates at present. But should war nevertheless ensue, it is safe to predict that it will be more disastrous than any which has taken place thus far, though it may be shorter in duration.

WILL NO LONGER PRO-RATE. The New York trunk lines have notified the Union and Central Pacific Railroads that after the 1st of July next they will cease to pro-rate with them on the Pacific hard. Ist of July next they will cease to pro-rate with them on the Pacific business. At present the trunk lines get 22 per cent as their share of the Pacific through business, and of the remainder the Pacific roads get 85 per cent mod the Iowa'pool lines 15 per cent. After the 1st of July the trunk lines will charge the regular rates from Chicago to New York on the Pacific business, which will make the through rates much higher than they are now. It is not known what caused the trunk lines to take this step, but it seems that they have become disgusted with the fact of the Pacific roads pocketing all the profits from that business, and they mean to have hereafter some of the profits themselves. This action, however, may have the effect of forcing some of the Pacific through business on the ocean again and diminish the amount of traffic the trunk lines have been doing thus far.

NO MORE BURDENS WANTED.

NO MORE BURDENS WANTED. NO MORE BUILDENS WANTED.

New Obleans, La., May 25.—The election in this city to-day for or against a tax of five mills on the dollar for the benefit of or to insure the completion of the New Offeans Pacific Bailroad to Marshall, Tex., returns from all but four wards give 5, 580 against the tax. Indications are that the tax is defeated by 5,000. Morgan's railroad steamers, the Red River steamboatmen, the Property-Holders' Union, and St. Louis interests are opposed to the tax. The leasees of the Prententary here have a contract for grading the road. The colored vote is heavy against the tax, a report ha ing been circulated among them that, if the tax was carried, the negroes would be sent to the Penitentiary on trumped-up charges and put to work on the road with the convicts new there.

THE ILLINOIS MIDLAND.

THE ILLINOIS MIDLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribens.

DECATUE, Ill., May 25.—The Illinois Midland has obtained the right of way from this city to Marca, and the plans and specifications for building the gap between these two places have been accepted, and the work will soon be commenced. The Midland Road now uses the Illinois Central between these two points, and as soon as the piece is completed the Midland will then only pay a rental to the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw from Farmdale to Peoris. It is expected that this road will commence work on the route recently surveyed from Farmdale to Wesley City in the course of a few weeks, and as soon as these two gaps are built by the Midland the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw will have another competitor from Peoria east.

THE KANSAS WASHOUTS. THE KANSAS WASHOUTS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 25.—Rallroad travel on some of the railroads is still interrupted. No train has reached this city via the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad for several days, and it will be some time yet before the track is in good order. The washout was the most destructive the road ever sustained, and will cost thousands of dollars to repair the damages. A Kansas Pacific train was delayed to-day of a washout near Salmon City.

DECATUR & STATE LINE.

Special Disposes to The Tribune.

JOLIST. Ill., May 25.—Work on the Decatur & State Line Railroad, which is to run from Bremen.
Cook County. to Steams, in Livingston County,

BELLEVILLE & EL DORADO. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Sprangersho, ill., May 25.—In the Auditor's office to-day the bonds of Saline County, \$50,000 in amount, are being registered. The bonds are issued in aid of the Belleville & El Dorado Railroad under the railroad aid act of 1889.

UNION PACIFIC. OMARA, Neb., May 25.—Chapper & Dean, who sued the Union Pacific Railroad Co. for viola-tion of contract in the amount of \$83,000, to-day got judgment in the sum of \$22,581.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad will be held next Wednesday at the office of the Company in this city. The only business to be transacted by the meeting is the election of three new Directors in place of enly business to be transacted by the meeting is the election of three new Directors in place of those whose time expires and to fill such other vacancies as may occur. It is generally understood that Mr. Osborn will not be a candidate for re-elec-tion to the Board, and two other Directors will also probably hand in their resignation. Who their successors will be is not yet known, though the names of several gentlemen have been mentioned

CASUALTIES.

FATAL COLLISION. NEW YORK, May 25.—A carriage containing Hugh McDougal and Mrs. William Parks and daughter, of Paterson, N. J., was demolished at that place by an Eric train to-day, and all se-riously and probably fatally injured. The driver escaped. The accident occurred near the crossing of the Midland Railroad. The driver, watching a train on the latter road, failed to see the one approaching on the Erie.

A RIVER ACCIDENT. A RIVER ACCIDENT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 25.—A dispatch to the Associated Press Agent says: The steamer Florence Lee, a Tennessee River mail packet, burst her steam-pipe Wednesday, badly scalding four deck hands. She was towed as Iar as the Paducah Railroad bridge.

A FATAL FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

La Sallm. Ill., May 25.—Phillip Doess, 24 years

of age, residing at Mount Palatine, Putnam County, in driving home from Peru yesterday, fell from his waron and broke his neck. He was a German, and had no relatives in this country. RUN OVER AND KILLED. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 25.—Charles Mulli-gan, a brakeman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, was run over by the cars this after-noon at the Company's yards, killing him in-

CHESTER, Pa., May 25.—The Coroner's inquest in the Saratoga launch case adjourned to night without rendering a verdict. The Mayor has called a meeting of citizens for to-morrow evening to aid the families of the victims of the disaster.

BURNED TO DEATH. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—A woman named Mary Frances Beach was burned to death in a cell of the station-house last night. In trying to light her pipe she set her clothes on fire. ACCIDENTAL HOMICIDE.

LOUISVII.LE, Ky., May 25. - Vel Turner, jockey for Ciay & Co., was shot and killed at the racecourse to-day by Perry Clark. The shooting was

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 286 at 2:35 yesterday morning was caused by fire breaking out in a cooper shop at No. 157 North Union street, occupied by William Ford. Damage, \$1,000; insured for \$500. The flames communicated to a barn in the rear of No. 155, destroying it, with a loss of \$500 to the owner, B. F. Allen, and also did \$400 damage to a frame cottage, No. 159, owned by Ass P. Williams and occupied by Mrs. Dewey. No insurance.

NEAR GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 25. — Wednesday afternoon, Capt. George Wetherwax's farmhouse, ten miles southwest of this city, caught fire from a defective chimney and was destroyed. Loss, \$6,000 to \$7,000; insurance, \$2,000.

AT READING, PA.
READING, PA. May 25.—The lose by the burning of the Scott works last night is \$100,000. Insurance, \$90,000.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, May 25.—Col. Willen, Director of
Military Stores, left for England last week on
business in connection with military matters of the

business in connection with military matters of the Dominion.

Recial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Halifax, May 25.—The torpedo corps of the Royal Engineers, which has been operating at Bermuda, have arrived here.

The Caspian, from Liverpool to-day, brought out a detachment of troops to fill up regiments in this garrison to their full complement.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Connwall, Ont., May 25.—During the progress of athletic games yesterday, a huge hammer thrown by R. R. McLennan, champion of the world, struck a young girl named Ellen Kavanaugh, smashing her head into a jelly and killing her instantly. Her sister was also injured. No blame is attached to Mr. McLennan, as the hammer landed within the rung or inclosure.

Quence.

Quence.**

Quence.**

May 25.—A house has been secured here as the residence of Dr. Conroy, Papal Ablegate, during his stay in this city, which, it is said, will last about one year.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., May 28.—The striking brickmakers are out in full force this morning. They are compelling men who are at work in the yards to cease, and where they refused they clubbed them. The militia, headed by the Sheriff, village officers, and police have just started to arrest the rioters. Serious trouble is expected, as the rioters seem more bold and determined. HAVERSTRAW, May 25—Noon.—All is quiet here early. As soon as the strikers saw the militia they again. As soon as the strikers saw the militia they threw down their clubs and became quiet. The militia thea returned to their barracks, since which time several of the strikers have visited the yards where the men were working and stopped work.
POUGHEEPSIE, May 25.—The brickmakers at
Yerplanck's Point struck to-day. Trouble is anticipated. It is reported that a militia company
from Peckskill has been ordered there.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

PORTLAND, Me., May 25.—At the morning session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, the proposed amendment to the Constitution to strike out the requirement that dues shall be \$30 for each vote the State bodies are entitled to, and also that to change the time required for notice of special meetings of the Grand Lodge from a month to three months, were rejected. The proposition to make the election of officers in the subordinate lodges semi-annual instead of quarterly, was rejected. The proposition to introduce a beneficiary degree and for issuing effective cards were deferred until next season. The proposition to constitute life members was rejected for the reason that the Good Templars whe reman such are now, by the highest possible credentials, life members. A question of privilege was issued in regard to the reports in the public journals, on account of incorrect personal statements having appeared. The whole matter was referred to a special committee, consisting of exercised to the result of the public formed to the proposition of the public formed to the proposition to the proposition to the public formed to the proposition to the proposition to the proposition to the public formed to the proposition to the propositio GOOD TEMPLARS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON May 25.—The officer of the steamer city of Brwine who was landed at Crook Haven by the streamer. The togs Mich. feer and Kingfisher have gone to meet the at Brussels.

New York, May 25.—Arrived, steamship Main, from Bremen.

QUERNSTOWN. May 26.—Steamship Nove See. from Bremen.
QUEENSTOWN, May 25.—Steamship Nova Scotian, from Baltimore, has arrived.

RICHHOND, Va., May 25.—Dr. W. W. Dougles, of Virginia, United States Consul at Bradford, Eng., writes home that he will forward his resignation to the President.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Town of Nicollet, Minn., Fur-nishes a Girl "With a White Eye."

A Man in Handcust Perishes in a Burning Mich. in Cal-

Execution of a Murderer at Dover, Tenn., Yesterday.

MURDER AND INCENDIARISM.

was found to be on fire. It burned to the ground with all its contents, except the horses and harness. It contained oats, corn, wheat, and farming utensits. Whole loss \$4,000. The family some time ago, from kindness of heart, took a poor girl to educate, making her one of the family, and reposing condidence in her. Saturday they were away, leaving her in charge. When they returned she said a tramp had been there and threatened to burn their buildings. They watched the premises carefully all night. While at breakfast the fire broke out. It was noticed that the girl, after pouring the coffee, ran out for a moment, then returned and sat down to breakfast. She was greated, examined, and sent to jail. She now confesses to setting fire to the barn, and says it was done when she ran out at breakfast time. She also confesses that she killed their baby that died a few days before very suddenly, by putting a chip in its throat. An examination will be made to ascertain the facts. She does not seem insane on other points. When asked why she did so, answered, she couldn't help it.

GOV. STONE'S STORY. MENTELS, Tenn., May 25.—The Avalanche of co-morrow will contain a lengthy interview of its correspondent with Gov. Stone, of Mississippi, in to-morrow will contain a lengthy interview of its correspondent with Gov. Stone, of Mississippl, in relation to the Kemper County massacre, in which the Governor states that he has done all in his power to bring the guilty ones to trial by requesting Judge Hanom, Circuit Judge, to call an extra session of his Court for that purpose, and that under the laws of the State the Executive has no power to do more in the matter. He had gone to Dekalb as soon as he heard of the riot, but when he arrived the rioters had dispersed, and nothing was left for him to do except to go and see Judge Hanom and ask the judicial officers to take steps to bring them to trial. The Governor thought it exceedingly doubtful if a jury in Kemper County would convict the rioters, all of whom were well known, and resided there.

SENTENCED.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 25.—In the United States Court to-day, Judge Shipman pronounced sentence on James L. Chapman, Cashier, and John C. Tracy, President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, who had pleaded guilty, respectively to deceive the Computatiles of the Cuics' National Bank, who had pleaded guilty, re-spectively, to deceive the Comptroller of the Cur-rency, and to perjury and embezzlement, by which the bank lost \$508,000. Tracy was sentenced to the Connecticut State Prison for six years and six months at hard labor, and Chapman to the Con-necticut State Prison at hard labor for five years and a nominal fine of \$1. Both will be taken to Wetnersfield Prison to-day.

THE LATEST LOUISIANA MURDER. NEW ORLEANS, May 25. - The following was re-

ceived to-day:

CLINTON, LA.. May 24.— To F. T. Bicholis, Governor—
Your telegram of this date in regard to the murder of
Laws is just received. Laws was killed Saturday, May
18, in the Town of Jackson, at 8 o'clock, by one man,
not a band of men. Our Coroner has made a full isvestigation. The supposed assassin is now in jail. It
is believed a family found, growing out of a divorce suit
now pending between Laws and his wife, caused his
deatt. O. McVEA, Judge of the Fifth District. D. J. WEDGE, Parish Attorney.

ELDER M'GEE.

ELDER M'GEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Dixon, Ill., May 25.—The case of Elder McGee, who is in our jail for murder, is before our Grand Jury, which is now in session. If an indictment is found, which is regarded as inevitable, his trial will take place next week. There are conflicting circumstances surrounding this case, which make the approaching trial of unusual interest and importance. The dispatch to the Times purporting to be written at Dixon on the McGee trial never saw Dixon.

AN INSANE ATTACK. AN INSANE ATTACK.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., May 25.—As the Chicago & Rock Island train was nearing this city last night, a passenger on board named Robert Clark, from Portage, Wis., was seized with an attack of temporary insanity, and violently assaulted one James Morrison, a checkman, whom he stabbed a number of times, inflicting serious injuries. Clark is now under the care of friends. Hopes are entertained

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER. murder case, in which Ken Hoben is defendant. murder case, in which ken Hoben is detenuant, and which has been on trial in the Sangamon Circuit Court for the past three days, the jury to-night brought in a verdict of manslaughter, and sentenced Hoben to one year in the Penitentiary. Motion for a new trial was entered by the defense.

PINNEY. SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—George M. Pinney was arrested to-day on two charges of forzing navy certificates on complaint of William B. Carr and Denlis Jordan, and held to bail in the sum of \$20,000. The Prosecuting Attorney states that he will to-morrow file eighty charges of forgery against Pinney, and one of embearlement of funds of the Mabogany Lining Company, of which he

A FALSE CONFESSION. A FAISE CONFESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 25.—Arthur Annaser was yesterday tried in the Common Pleas Court at Van Wert, O., for murder, and found not guilty. Annaser is the man who caused a sensation a few weeks ago by confessing that he killed one Anderson for seducing his wife, full particulars of which were telegraphed you at the time.

A SHARPER. A SHARPER.

St. Louis, May 25.—Samuel L. Carter, broker and real estate agent, was arrested to-day, charged with swindling the Bank of North America of this city of some \$15,000 to \$18,000 the latter part of February and early part of March last. His operations were with notes and simost worth-less stock of a brick-making company here, and were very shrewdly managed.

ANOTHER CALABOOSE MURDER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 25. - A man named George Holt was arrested in Saginaw City and taken to St. Louis, in Gratiot County yesterday, charged with larceny. He was lodged in a small frame calaboose, and during the night it took fire, and the prisoner, who was handcuffed, perished in the flames.

UNPAID LOGMEN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

East Saginaw, Mich., May 25.—Charles Townsend, a lumber jobber, who put into the dead stream 5, 400,000 feet of logs, and received his pay for the same, left town the other day. Seventy-three of his men want to see him, as he owes them sums ranging from \$30 to \$600,—in all \$7,200.

DEATH FROM A BLOW. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 25.—Andrew Reen, of this city, while at work in Jackson, Mich., was kicked by a man there in the abdomen last Friday. He died this afternoon, probably as a result of his injuries. The Sheriff of Jackson County has been notified.

TRAMPS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., May 25.—A large number of tramps who had forcibly boarded a Chicago & Alton freight train near Chicago were arrested here on the train this morning by the City Marshal and Deputies on telegraphic request of the officers of the road.

Time—2:2, 2:24, 2:25, 2:34.

POUDHKEEPSIE. POUGHKEEPSIE. POUGHKEEPSIE. POUGHKEEPSIE. May 25.—In the race for the 2:34 class to day, Young Sentinel won two heats, and more was won to be provided by the city Marshal and may Bird two. The fifth was dead, and the sixth and race was won by May Bird. Time, 2:24%, 2:25%, 2:25, 2:31.

HANGED. HANGED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 25.—Jacob Wilson, colored, was hung at 10 o'clock to-day at Dover, Stewart County, for the murder of Wiley M. Clist, near that place, last August. He confessed the crime and implicated Ball Mockbee, who was lynched there three weeks ago. UNSUCCESSFUL.

New York, May 25.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to-night to throw the Jersey Central train from the track at Somerville, N. J. A heavy iron bar was discovered fastened to the track and removed just before the passage of the train from New York.

TO THE BLACK HILLS.

Special Disposed to The Tribuns.

ORANA, Neb., May 25.—It is officially announced here that the Black Hills branch of the Union Paeric will be built immediately, such being the de-cision of the chief magnets in New York. Two routes have been surveyed by the Union Pacific engineers,—one being from Cheyenne and the other from Sidney, and the people of North Platte have also surveyed a route from that point. Either Cheyenne or Bidney will be the starting-points

IN SELF-DEPENSE.

TEN YEARS.

Thox, N. Y., May 25.—Whacker Meehan, a union member, implicated in the recent labor assaults, was to-day convicted in the Court of Oyer

STABBED AND KILLED. NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—Col. W. O. Carter, who

SPORTING.

BASE BALL.

DIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—The Chicago and Indianapolis Clubs met in the latter city to-day, and the result was the decisive defeat of the Chicagos by a score of 3 to 0. All the runs were made in the seventh inning. Houts led off with a safe hit, and was sent to third by Rocap's high one, which got over Glenn because of his utter misjudgment of it. Flint went out on a fly to Bradley, and Warner sent one to Anson which he put over to first and retired the man. Spalding sent it back to Smith, and the latter appeared to touch Houtz, but the umpire would not give the out. Seward and Nolan then hit safely, and three runs were scored, making a lead which the Whites could not overcome. In fact they could not have overcome it had it been only half a run. Their fielding was fair, but their batting the poorest exhibition they have ever made. The new man had no chance sent him. Following is the

SCORE: 0 3 27 14 Total. ..

First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Indianapolis, 2.

Umpire—Mathews.

Whether on account of a sort of superstition, or because it is a good policy to change the batting order once in a while, Capt. Spaiding has placed his striking order as follows for to-morrow's game with the Cincinnatis: Hines, McVey, Anson, Peters, Glenn, Spaiding, Smith, Bradley, and Waitt. It will be seen from the last name, that the new man is not to have another trial to-day.

Minnssort.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn, May 25.—The Mutual Base-Ball Club of Janesville played four games this week at Minneapolis and St. Paul. First game, ten innings, Mutuals 4, Minneapolis Blue Stockings 2; second game, Mutuals 5, St. Paul Red Caps 0, the latter having fourteen errors; thrd game, Mutuals 0, Blue Stockings 1; fourth game, to-day, five innings played with no runs. The Mutuals "kicked" against a decision of the umpire in the sixth inning, and the game was declared against them, 9 to 0. Arrangements are being made to drop the game to-day, the Red Caps and Mutuals to play again to-morrow. In to-day's game of five innings the Reds made seven basenits and the Mutuals two; the Reds made two errors, and the Mutuals two; the Reds made two errors, and the Mutuals two;

rors, and the Mutuals five.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 25.—Following is a summary of the game played here to-day:

Innings—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Milwaukee.

0 0 0 0 2 1 0 3 2—8

Fairbanks.

0 0 0 0 5 0 1 3 0—9

Base hits—Fairbanks, 5; Milwaukees, 9.

Two-base hits—Dairymple, 3; Forest, 1.

Errors—Milwaukees, 9; Fairbanks, 11.

During the game the dressing-room was broken into and the watches and trinkets of Andrus, Bennett, and Dairymple stolen. There is no clew to the thieves.

ERIE, Pa., May 25.—Base-ball: Live Oaks, 1: Eries, 13. COLUMBUS, O. UMBUS, O., May 20. -Base-ball: Hartfords

THE TURF.

AT LOUISVILLE,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 25.—Five horses started
in the Falls City stake for 2-year-old mile-heats
race. They were Kinlock, Parrisot, Satinet, Yelton, and Flying Locust. Locust won both heats.

Moilfe... Nil Desperandum, Chester, Morning Hu Draper drawn. Time-2:28, 2:30, 2:27.

The third race, free for all, resulted

NERVES THAT QUIVER heads that ache, stomache that indict dyspeptic torments, muscles and joints racked with the rheumatism, are infallibly restored to health by the celebrated clixir. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine prescribed by physicians, possessing infinite purity, and which no one takes in vain who is afflicted with any of the numerous complaints to which it is safapted. It frequently happens that so-called remedies fail to produce a permanent effect. This is because they are merely palliatives, so-called remedies that to produce a permanent effect. This is bocause they are merely palliatives, and therefore do not remove the cause of the maladies, whose symptoms they after a time cease to ameliorate. This is notably the case with opinies and sedative drags. It is not so, however, with Hostetter's Bitters, which are a searching specific that conquers the disease as well as banishes its

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Van Dyke's Sniphur Soap makes the skin oft, white, clear, velvety, and health; removes in, sunburn, dandraff, roughness and redness of e skin; neutralizes the odor of perspiration; is eculiarly adapted to the nursery, toilet and bath-om. Just the thing for excursionists in the ountry or at the seashore. Try it. Price, 25 ents; box of three cakes, 60 cents. Sold by all respirats.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street. Town Talk—"The Pioneer" plug tobacce Each plug has a wood tag. It it is now the favor ite. Everybody likes it.

VEGETINE

VEGETINE.

WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known Druggies and Apothecary, of Springvale, Me., always advise every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINI READ HIS STATEMENT.

SPRINGVALE, Me., Oct. 12, 1878. Dear Sir—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sich with rheumatism, was unable to move until the nex April. From that time until three years ago this fal I suffered everything with rheumatism. Sometime there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago las spring I commenced taking Vegetine, and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise everyone that is troubled with rheumatism to try Vegetine, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratultous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned.

Yours, etc., ALBERT CROOKER,
Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggista and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE Has Entirely Cured Me.

health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism.

haveaken several bottles of the VEGETINE for the complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cure me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to other with the same good results. It is a great cleaner an purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take, and I ca cheerfully recommend it.

The blood, in this disease, is found to contain an excess of fibrin. Vegetine acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. Vegetine regulates the bowels, which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of Vegetine will give relief; but, to effect a permanent cure, it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long standing. Vegetine is sold by all druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who say, "I never found so much relief as from the use of Vegetine," which is composed exclusively of barks, roots, and herbs.

VEGETINE.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT. Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofuls, Canker, and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartly recommend it to everybody.

No. 16 Lagrange-st., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. SUITS, DOLMANS, &c.

CLOAKS, DOLMANS

300 DOLMANS,

In Black and Colored Diagonals, Matelasse, and Basket Cloths, at \$4.00, \$5.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, and \$10.00, in the Newest Shapes of the season.

\$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$9.00, and \$10.00. A large line of long Black Silk Cloaks, nicely trimmed, \$16.00 and \$18.00.

Black Drap d'Ete Cloaks at

Rich Black Gros Grain Silk Cloaks, elegantly trimmed, \$22.00 and \$25.00, worth \$35. 50 Stuff Suits, in combination colors, nicely trimmed, \$10.00 and \$12.00 each.

25 Poplin Suits, richly trimmed in four combinations, at \$15.00 and \$18.00, extra value.

CARSON, Madison and Peoria-sts., and

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY

North Clark and Erie-sts

52 MADISON-ST.

Our stock of Men's Boys', and Children's Ready - Made Clothing for Spring and Summer wear is full and complete, well selected, well made, good styles, and at bottom prices. We make all the Clothing we sell, and guarantee each and every article in every respect; if not satisfactory money refunded. Call and inspect for yourself. Goods shown willingly, and sent on approval either in or out of the city. We can show the largest and best-selected stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing ever shown in the West.

JAS. WILDE, JR., & CO.,

POPULAR CLOTHIERS.

Cor. State & Madison-sts. CHICAGO.

121 & 123 State-st. Will offer to-day some SPECIAL BARGAINS in

Silk Cloaks from \$10 up. Silk Dolmans from \$15 up. Black Cashmere Cleaks from \$6 up. Black Cashmere Dolmans from \$12 up. Light Matelasse Dolmans from \$16 up. Handsome Worsted Suits from \$8 up. Silk Suits from \$15 up. Cambric Suits from \$4 up. Linen Suits from \$5 up.

PARASOLS.

1,000 18-inch Silk Serge at 1,000 20-inch Silk Serge at \$1.85, usual price \$2.50. 1,000 24-inch Silk Serge, ivory handles, at \$2.75, worth \$4.

KID GLOVES. 250 doz. Spring Shades 3-button Leon Gloves ONE DOL-LAR a pair; we warrant every pair.
Our Lupin Gloves in 2-buttons for \$1.00, and 3-buttons for \$1.25, is the best Glove sold in the U. S., and warranted in every particular.

Also, full lines of Courvotsier's, in 2 and 3 button, in all the Spring and Evening shades.

Branch-Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av. ADVEBTISING. **ADVERTISERS**

121 & 123 State-st.

or combined, or by State Sections. For a apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 77 and 79 Jackson-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. GUINET'S CELEBRATED TOOTHACHE DROPS.

TOOTHACHE DROPS.

An old and well tried remedy. Quick and Certain in its effect. Buy it and try it. KERP IT HANDY, and your MOURNING will be turned into JOY. A Sure Care. Price 25 cents.

AMET & CO., Proprietors. Provides by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, General Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ill., and all retail druggists. OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.



THOMAS F. NELSON, Optician, 31 Monroe-st., opp, Palmer House,

NOTICE. NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the entire assets of the 20-Operative Medicine Company, 75 North May-at., hicago, ill., will be sold at public auction Saturday, inne 16, 1977, at 10 o'clock a. m., as per resolution depted by the stockholders of said Company. For further particulars address J. H. WALLACK, Fresidant.

octor had accumulated \$15,000,000 ag industry, and now he wanders inde of a private asylum, vainly begof \$40, while the "guardians" of society \$15,000 or \$20,000 a year of it.

has lifted up his soul and reequence of the receipt of a check for
the Westminster Kennel Club.—half
f the late exhibition. This sum is
build a home for destitute, aged, or
Thanks to our river and our ample
a, an institution of this description
at present in Chicago, where the
performs his duty, and the reign of
revolver prevails.

of the Harvard students have the institution to which they because upon the Free-Love meeting here were about fifteen persons in they evidently came well organized he leader was a young Freshman to one of the blue-blooded families. He interrupted the speaker with ations, more pertinent than decent, suming the platform and fondly a Heywood, one of the Free-Leve ow followed, but the Harvard statusters of the situation, and one ly delivered an excellent speech ree-Love doctrines, saying that he had come there only from curiosity t.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Dull Days for Bankers -- Light De

The New York " Herald " for the Silver Dollar.

The Produce Markets More Active-Hogs Stronger-Provisions Steady but Basier.

Breadstuffs Very Weak-An Important Decline Wheat, Flour, Corn, and Oats.

FINANCIAL.

The condition of business among the banks re-tins the same. There are but few application for loans, except from the regular customers, and these are not in want of extensive accommoda-tions. Loanable funds grow daily larger, and the accumulation of idle money is great. Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent at the banks regular customers. On the street, the usual riations are made on bank rates.

variations are made on benk rates.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50%755 per \$100 premium.

The clearings were \$2,800,000.

A BEW RECRUIT IN THE SILVER DEBATE

The loss of Senator Jones, who is reported to any deserted the silver-remonetization party, is note than made good by the accession of the New fork Herald. That journal has till now refrained rom commutant sizelf to either side of the debate. committing itself to either side of the debate, in its issue of Wednesday morning, the lead-rticle is devoted to an elaborate argument in of the restoration of the silver dollar to its yor of the restoration of the silver dollar to its d place in our coinage. The Herald does not my that a single gold standard may be theretical-better than a bi-metallic currency, but insiste at the problem before us is to get rid of the cenback, and procure in its place a practical able, metallic currency we should have the admirace of frawing upon two sources of supply instead ones and in drawing on the silver source we should combten as population, because our policy would not cet the money market of Europe. It sail evident at we cannot recume thout a large it is sail evident at we cannot recume thout a large it is sail evident at we cannot recume thout a large it is sail evident at we cannot recume thout a large it is sail evident as we cannot recume thout a large it is sail evident as we cannot recume thout a large it is sail evident as we cannot recume thout a large it is sail evident as we cannot recume thout a large it is a single evident as we cannot recume thout a large it is a single evident as precisely where we went into the experiment of observable paper. The remonetization of silver would the paper legal tender was tried; not an ideally rect affuation, perhaps, but one a great deal better an an laconvertible paper currency. There can be no ubt in any same mind that we could resume specie yments more easily on the basis of both metals than gold allone.

n gold alone.

As to the fluctuation of silver, the Herald argues.

A paper currency redeems ble in silver would be always orth life face value in silver dollars, and would be recaded in the silver dollars, and would be always of the silver dollars, and would be saided, silver, even in the unsettled and abnormal cool or are of in value so much as the money of countries which are afflicted with an irredeemable paper currency.

ddition to this, it believes that with the reitation of silver the variability of its value
largely disappear. Ten or twenty yearnew we may be in a position to take up the
tandard, but the practical thing for the presto mate our greenbacks as good as silver.
utterances of the Herald show that it has
d the views long urged by The Taibuxs.
signalize the accession of a powerful ally,
re especially significant because they show
the Herald has discovered that the real popuefference of the Eastern States, and parsign of New York, is for the double
rd, and not for the gold standard surrepiy established at Washington. The bankers
andholders of New York are bitterly hostile
agitation in isyon of the remonstration of tion to this, it believes that with the re-

ngholders of New York are bitterly hostile agitation in tayor of the remonstization of but the Herald has evidently become conthat the main body of the people, which is constituency, demand, and will have, the litation of the silver dollar.

HING FOR BOXROW THE TO THINK ABOUT.

New York Evening Post.

In, as at present, it is difficult to employ even at very low rates, it may seem untimebund a note of warning respecting the money it has coming autumn. It is possible that may remain very cheap during the whole not if gold shipments come up to the exions of those who closely watch the formovement, particularly of securities, and
no Treasury at the same time pursues
olicy of temperary contraction which many
that it will do, the rate for money may be
ted not only to advance but the market to be
ent in the autumn months, and this indenity of the crops or the increased demand
may incident to the steady improvement in

ss. There is enough in the outlook to make
at people consider whether it would not pay
grow money for the remainings of the very money for the remainder of the year

The gross bullion yield of the nineteen best mines of California and Nevada for April was \$3,960,-000. The product of the California and Consoli-dated Vigitus mines for April compares as folom: Siz. 75, worth:

Money market easy: 2@2%. Prime metapper, 3%@4%. Clearings, 516,000,000. Dry goods imports for the week, \$744,000 Sterling steady: long. 487%; short, 480% mand for Loans.

Donpona, '81.... New. Coupons, '67... Coupons, '68... New 5s. ms, 477. 157
ms, 582. 155
ms, 5

mines, confirms Patton's statement.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—Gold, 1084@107.
Sight exchange on New York & premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 523.

LONDON, May 25.—Consols, money and account

94 1-16. States bonds—65s, 1024; 67s, 109; 10-40s, 1084; new 5s, 1064. New York Central, 89; Eric, 6½; preferred, 16; Illinois Central, 56. Panis, May 25.—Rentes, 103f 90c.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

UNITED STATES, PRANCE, AND CRINA.
According to the new Insurance Blue-Book just
sened by the British Board of Trade, the number of issued by the British Board of Trade, the number of companies doing business in Great Britain is 118; their premium income for the last year was \$57,868,145, their interest income was \$23,639,745, and the funds at the end of the year were \$550,023,850. The premium receipts of the twenty-three leading American companies for 1878 were \$74,711,102, nearly \$17,000,000 more than those 574, 711, 102, nearly \$17,000,000 more than those of 118 British companies. The twenty-three American companies received \$54, 378, 041 interest, the 118 British companies \$23, 639, 745. If the "reserve" of the American companies is the item that corresponds to the British 'funds at the end of the year, "the former stands \$346, 283, 871 to \$550, 023, 850 of the latter. No individual the end of the year," the former stands \$346, 283, 871 to \$550, 023, 850 of the latter. No individual British company has any such income or reserve as several of the leading American companies. The largest premium income in Great Britain is that of the Prudential, \$3, 684, 775; in this country that Connecticut Mutual has a premium income of \$6, 725, 121; the Equitable, of \$7,514, 131; the Mutual of New York, of \$15, 136, 703; the Mutual Benefit, of \$4,670,871; and the New York of \$3,910, 841. The largest interest income enjoyed by any British company is that of the Scottish Widows' Fund, \$1,283, 120; the interest income of the New York Mutual Life is \$4,878, 261, and there are six others of the American companies that have a larger interest income than the Scottish Widows' Fund. This latter company has the largest amount of "funds at end of the year," \$30,469,680, and the next is the Law, with \$26,879,385. The reserve, invested at 4½ per cent, of the New York Mutual is \$71,031.—205; of the Connecticut Mutual, \$37,789,562; of the New York, \$27,295,821; of the Mutual Benefit, \$26,913,038; and of the Equitable, \$25,653,862. The British companies, in the aggregate have in hand about 9½ years' premium theome, and earn an average of about 4 per cent on their investments. These companies, in the aggregate the hirli of the people to a much greater extent than the savings banks. From L'Arges, the new French insurance journal, we learn that the largest life-insurance companies, one company pays I per cent, one 1.8, one 3, one 4, one 7, one 17, one 84, and six nothing. Several of the fire companies are kept entirely distinct. The French companies have a committee like our Chamber of Life-Insurance, but are about to dissolve it and engage in warfare with one another. Some doings of the Phenix so displaced four other companies of the Phenix so displaced four other companies.

The following instruments were filed for r Friday, May 25:

Calumet av. 562 ft. n of Twenty-ninth st. ef. 29x1794 ft. dated May 23.

Ann st. 72 ft. s of Carroll sv. w f. 48x120 ft. dated May 21.

DeKoven st. 27% ft e of Despiaines st. n f. 27% x118 ft. dated May 22.

Dayton st. 102 ft. s of Clay st. e f. 25x125 ft. dated May 18.

Genesee av. n w cor of West Sixteenth st. e f. 50x125 ft. dated May 18.

Genesee av. n w cor of West Sixteenth st. e f. 60x125 ft. dated May 17.

Hawthorn av. 125 ft se of Hobbies st. sv. f. 50x 125 ft. dated May 14.

McMullen court. 194 ft e of May st. n f. 25x100 ft. with improvements, dated May 25.

Marshield st. 58 ft n of Harrison st. w f. 38 7-10 x100 4-10 ft. dated May 23.

Tell court. 215 8-10 ft w of North Wella st. s f. 25x100 ft, with buildings, dated May 24.

Butterfield st. dated May 23.

Butterfield st. dated May 23. The following instruments were filed for re-

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on

1877. | 1876.

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 1,375 bu wheat, 1,215 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into atore in this city yesterday morning: 11 cars No. 2 Northwestern wheat, 2 cars No. 2 spring, 7 cars No. 3 do. 2 cars rejected do. 4 cars no grade (36 wheat); 2 cars yellow cors, 5 cars No. 1 do, 106 cars high-mixed, 6 cars new do, 13 cars new mixed, 144 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 corn, 30 cars and 1,600 bu rejected do. 14 cars no grade (320 corn); 11 cars white oats, 17 cars No. 2 do, 38 cars and 5,500 bu rejected do, (66 oats); 1 car No. 2 rye, 4 cars No. 3 barley, 12 cars rejected do. Total (427 cars), 200,000 bu. Inspected qui: 77, 238 bu wheat, 134, 714 bu corn, 1,605 bu rye, 42,206 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were rather unsettled vesterday and irregular, grain being weak, and provisions a shade afrance. The news from the other side of the Atlantic was unfavorable to holders; the British markets were weak on grain. Consols were quoted up to 95 1-16, and there was a report of insurrection in Constantinople, which was thought by some to prefigure an early termination of the war between Russia and Turkey. The weather here was still cool, but fine, and the country weather was understood to be favorable to the coming crops. The strength of the previous day in breadstuffs brought out more sellers yesterday, independent of the foreign news, and thus the whole situation favored weakness. There was some movement in corn, and little in wheat, but barley is going out freely. It was whispered, too, that the recent shipments of corn have been chiefly made by holders here, and not so much on orders from consumers to the eastward of us.

made by holders here, and not so much or orders from consumers to the eastward of us.

There was a light demand for domestic dry goods at steady prices. Groceries were ordered rather sparingly, and were not subjected to any price-changes. Jobbers do not look for any marked rechanges. Jobbers do not look for any marked revival of business until corn-planting is finished. Coffees were easy, but the other staple articles and most descriptions of side goods were quoted firm. Dried fruits were in fair request on country account, and were held at previous figures. Fish were steady and unchanged. No changes were developed in the butter and cheese market, the demand continuing light, and prices remaining weak and unsettled. Oils were steady under a good demand. There was an active movement in paints and colors at fully sustained prices. Paris-green continues to meet with an active demand, and the price of the pure article has advanced to 45c. The market at the article has advanced to 45c. The market at the East as well as here is bare of stock, and, should the demand continue unabated, there will undoubtedly

be a further advance. Leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood were unchanged. Lumber was in fair request and steady. The offerings of cargoes were small and probably will be for a few days, as the wind is unfavorable for ves-sels going out, and most of the lumber vessels are in port. The broom-corn market was steady and moderately active. Hides, wood, and hay were dull and easy. Seeds were generally quiet and little better than nominal. Poultry and eggs sold to the city retailers at recent prices. Potatoes were dull and weak. The offerings of green fruits were fair and the demand rather light, the horoughly ripe.

Lake freights were moderately active, but weak,

under large offerings. Shippers quoted corn at 24c to Buffalo, and carriers did not like to name figures. Room was taken for 34,000 bu wheat, 190,000 bu corn. and 90,000 bu barley. Rail freights were dull, but nominally steady at ormer rates. To New York 30c per 100 ibs on grain and 45c on boxed meats. To Boston, Portland, and Providence, 35c on grain and 50c on provisions. To interior New England points, 35c on grain Provisions to Baltimore, 42c, and to Philadelphia, 43c. To Montreal, 25c on grain and 35c on provisions. "Fourth class" rated 10c above grain.

WHEAT SUPPLY OF ENGLAND. Mr. Joseph Cowan, Liverpool, writes May 9 t a firm here: The annual consumption of wheat in a firm here: The annual consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom is estimated at 22,000,000 quarters, or 1,833,000 quarters per month. As the consumption during the summer months is somewhat less than in winter, our requirements for the four months which complete the cereal year may be taken at the moderate figure of 6,600,000 quarters, or only at the rate of 1,650,000 per month. To meet this mini-mized demand, our probable supplies sum up as follows: Farmers' deliveries may be estimated to be on the safe vide on the same acales has year. follows: Farmers' deliveries may be estimated to be on the safe side on the same scale as last year, or 1,450,000 quarters; the granary stock is estimated at 1,550,000 quarters; the stock affeat is 1,150,000; probable imports from France, 300,000 quarters; ditto from America, including some portion of the new crop, 350,000; probable supply from Russia, 600,000; ditto from Germany, 200,-000; ditto from Spain, Egypt, Italy, etc., 250,-000; ditto from India, 400,000; and ditto from Chill, 100,000; or a total of 6,350,000. There is thus apparent a deficiency in the supply reaching Chill, 100,000; or a total of 6,350,000. There is thus apparent a deficiency in the supply reaching the rather serious figure of 250,000 quarters to be encountered before the end of Angust. In the meantime, we have a cold, backward season, with the growing crops anything but favorable. The Black Sea is closed to navigation, and supplies from Russia may prove less than is counted on. from Russia may prove less than is counted on. At San Francisco the old crop is exhausted, and the prospects of the new crop are not good. Prices there and at New York are above our own prices,

at Chicago Customs May 25: John W. Wills, 34 pkrs pickles, 29 cases of mustard, I case of show-cards; George Leelle, 225 brls of currants; Field, Leiter & Co., 5 cases of dry goods; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 3 casks of earthe

HOG PRODUCTS-Were more active, and a shad firmer, in sympathy with hogs at the Stock-Yards, which were less numerous than expected. There was little

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active, and a shade firmer, in sympathy with hogs at the Stock-Yarda, which were less numerous than expected. There was little outside demand for product, but prominent local operators took hold rather freely for future. Alling in short sales which they had made previously at much higher prices. There was very little demand for shipment, and the outward movement is falling off under high freight rates, but with smaller receipts of hogs the pressure to sell product is less, and a light run of hogs is expected from this to midsummer.

The Cincinnati Price Current says there has been considerable falling off in aggregate receipts of hogs at Western packing points as compared with crresponding time last year, but the shipments have also been lighter than last year, so that the supply has been about the same. Hogs, also, are smaller now than previously, but in fair condition for the season. The Chicago receipts for the week ending last evening were 47, 200 against 57,912 the previous week, and 77,583 during corresponding week last year. The steadily declining prices of late week last year. The steadily declining process of late week last year. The steadily declining for the week last year. The steadily declining for the process of late week have the tendency to check receipts, while the quantity of the certification of the control of the control of the state of the control of the state of the s The number of hogs packed since March 1 to dates entioned are as follows, at the undermentioned



Milwaukee, May 16. 10.718 2.500
Canton, Ill., May 15. 1.400 4.400
Other places, approximately 150,000 135,000

Total. \$35,000

Mrss Ponx—Was more setive, and advanced 10e per bri under a good demand, but closed easier, at 5e736
below the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were repetited to the settler June at \$13.50613.70, and \$15,000 per 100 per 100

or regular No. 2 sold at 45\(\text{schede}\)(c, closing at 45\(\text{schede}\)(c, closing at 45\(\text{schede}\)(c) or No. 2 and high-mixed dated within three days closed at 46\(\text{schede}\)(c) at high-mixed at 46\(\text{schede}\)(c) at high-mixed at 45\(\text{schede}\)(c) at high-mixed at 35\(\text{schede}\)(c) at high-mixed at 36\(\text{schede}\)(c) at high-mixed at 16\(\text{schede}\)(c) at high-m

Chien at 396. Total, 9,000 on.

Wheat—Sales 135,000 bu at \$1.4991.47 for June and \$1.50 for August.

Corn—385,000 bu at 4694634c for June, 483494854c for June, 483494866666 for June, 483494866666 for June, 4834966666 for June, 4834966666 for June, 483496666 for June, 483496666 for June, 483496666 for June, 48349666 for June, 4834966 for June, 48349666 for June, 483496666 for June, 48349666 for June, 4834966 for June, 48349666 July.
Oats—15,000 bu for June at 38%c.
Mess pork—250 bris at \$13.70 for July.

Mess pork—250 bris at \$13.70 for July.

LATEST.

Mess pork was easier, with sales reported of 5,250 bris at \$13.45 for June, \$13.600 il3.70 for July.

Lard was quiet. Sales 1,230 tos at \$9.22\s/6 for June, and \$9.35 for July.

Shirt ribs were steady, with sales of 300,000 hs at \$6.5607.00 for July.

Wheat was active and 2\s/635 lower. The decline was supposed to be due to a report of a bad break at Mirwankee. June sold at \$1.49\s/63.10\s/63.00 losed at \$1.49\s/64.10

4990. closing at 4994896. August son at 500, and closed at 5056. Oats were 1/6 lower, selling at 393/6 for June.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was quiet, closing 562746 lower than on Change. June closed at \$13.474, and July at \$13.65, with sales of 500 bris at those prices.

Lard nominal at \$9.2049.25 for June, and \$9.306.25 for June, and \$9.306.

GENERAL MARKETS ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.0432.14. Sales were eported of 50 bris for export at 45c.

BROOM-CORN—Was in fair request at quotations. BROOM-COPEN—Was in fair request at quotations. BROOM-COPEN—Was in fair request at quotations. The local trade is small but fair shipments are reported: Green hut, 6276; medium hurl, red tipped, 5266; green brush, with burl enough to work it. 5266; red tipped, with do, 42446: red do, 32646; inside brush, 34636; medium to choice stalk braid, 456546; inferior brush, 34636: crooked do, 22646.

BUTTER—The market for good to choice goods was comparatively sceady, the supply of such not so greatly exceeding the demanda as to seriously influence values, but for the poorer sorts the feeling was depressed, and prices were irregularly lower. Quotations were as follows: Choice yellow, 20623c; medium to good, 1462 17c; inferior to common, 9613c.

BAGGING—Grain bags were firm, and burlaps also were held at very full prices. Trade remains without activity. We quote: Stark A, 23c; Montaup, 22c; Peeriess, 22c; Ontario, 23c; Lewiston, 20c; Qtter Creek, 19c; American, 18c; Amoskeng, 19c; burlap 4 and 5 bu, 14618c; gunnles single, 14615c; do double, 2462446c.

CHEESE—There was no change in the position of the

4@24%c. CHEESE—There was no change in the position of the CHERSE—There was no change in the position of the cheese market. Business remains dull, with values weak and variable. The few orders received were filled at the annexed vange of prices; Good to choice new rul cream at 125g-813gc, and akims at 66.00 for the control of the con 2. 2; Garlanerric, S. 30; minus 1056, 11c. The offerinterver Were in Tair request at 1056, 11c. The offerinterver the season of the season

layers, 81. sloss 1. 85; loose Musoatel, 82. 2082. 30; Valencia, Tyler'Ac; Zante currants, new, 7454775(c; citron, 20 621c.

Bouzerte—Alden apples, 13624c; Michigan de, 5346 63c; Southern, 56554c; Blackberries, 75685c; raspberries, 20025c; pitted cherries, 17618c.

NUTS—Filberts, 1136212c; almonds, Terrasona, 196 20025c; pitted cherries, 17618c.

NUTS—Filberts, 1136212c; almonds, Terrasona, 196 20025c; pitted cherries, 17618c.

NUTS—Filberts, 1136212c; almonds, Terrasona, 196 20025c; pitted cherries, 19618c; pitted do Missouri, 6:6046c; Wilmington peanuts, 65636c; do Missouri, 6:6046c; Wilmington peanuts, 65636c; Tennessee peanuts, 446354c.

GREEN FRUITS—strawberries were rather slow and weak. The weather is cool, and much of the fruit is not ripe enough for market. Other fruits were unchanged. Cherries sold at 260 per qc; strawberries, 33. 6363. 30 per case of 24 boxes; gooseberries, 360 per cit, pples, 51,0084 to at retail owners, 87,0085 co 36,00 per bunch; pincapples, 52,2562, 75 per doz.

GROUERIES—There was a quiet grocery market, and a comparatively steady sot of prices. Sugars were quoted furner; sirup and molasses strong; rice steady; and coffee easy. Quotations remain as before:

RICE—Carolina, 788c; Louisiana, 656375c.

OUFFES—O. G. Java, 28,220c; Java, No. 2, 25562, 2562.

Suca, as — Patent cut loaf, 1356,1356c; croasting, 1856-13c; granulased standard, 12560126c; powdered, 136, 134c; granulased standard, 12560126c; powdered, 136, 134c; A standard, 12560126c; powdered, 136, 134c; A standard, 12560126c; powdered, 136, 134c; A standard, 12560126c; powdered, 136, 134c; Cholee brown, 104631c; fair to prime do, 10466106c; common, 956610c.

brown, 10%Gile; fair to prime to, acceptance of mon, 99%Gile; California sugar-loaf drips, 90%Gile; California honey drips, 50%Sig; mod augar-house drips, 45 6350; extra do, 50%Sig; con mon to good, 50%Gile; California drips, 50%Gile; common to good, 50%Gile; Corto Rico molasses, 50%Gile; common molasses, 45%Gile; black argan, 40%Gile; common molasses, 45%Gile; black argan, 40%Gile; common molasses, 45%Gile; common molasses, 45%Gi

LUMBER.

Sales were reported or any sound strips chiefly boards, as \$9.00; 25,000 pos lash at \$1.25.

Trade was fair at the yards at the current quotations. Some crades are firm, and on the whole there is a disposition to achieve to Bressent prices.

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch. 32,00
Third clear, 1 inch. 28,00
Third clear, 1 inch. 30,00
Clear facoring, first and second, rough 30,00
First and second clear dressed siding 16,00
First common dressed siding 16,00
First common dressed siding 14,00
Flooring, first common, dressed 121,50
Box boards, A, 18 to 18 inch 28,00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch 20,000
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch 12,000
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch 12 LIVE STOCK,

44. 451 84, 367 64, 329 .17. 859 .18. 800 .20, 214 8,024

and extra, all clipped. Lambs steady: Telly sustained prices: \$4689\(\) for Virginia and Kentucky: \$6116 for Jersey.

SWINE—Receipts. 2,500, making 10,330 for four days, against 12,650 for the same time last week. Market steady. No sales of live, but a fair business in dressed at \$6\) for the same time last week. Market steady. No sales of live, but a fair business in dressed at \$6\) for the week, 11, 322; no sales reported; 116 cars through stock held for shipment to morrow.

BUFFALO, May 25.—CATTLE—Receipts. 2, 363; total for the week, 11, 322; no sales reported; 116 cars through stock held for shipment to morrow.

Week, 11, 320; Lambs and strings disposed of prices nominally unchanged at an arrings disposed of prices nominally unchanged at a strings disposed of the week, 10, 300, 300, 300, 300; common, \$4, 75; calls, \$4, 00; wools, good, \$6, 30.65, 00; common, \$4, 75; calls, \$4, 00; wools, good, \$6, 30.55, 00; common, \$4, 75; calls, \$4, 00; wools, good, \$6, 25. Lambs fair at \$6, 00, averaging \$2 lbs; supply equal to the demand.

Hors—Receipts, 1709; total for the week, 10, 250; market dulit demand light; sales, 5 cars; yorkers, good light, \$3, 100\$, 15; best, \$3, 200\$, 25; ne heavy offerings them, \$4, 75; calls, \$4, 75; calls, \$6, 75; calls, \$6, 75; calls, \$75; call

less than last week; fair to good butchering steers, 5 GBC, CSHKEP AND LANBS—Receipts, 43 cars, against 40 last week; sheep in slow demand, 465c; common to fair, 5655c; if air to good, 55(65c; extras receipts lambs light, market dull at slew for the whole range.

CINCINNAT!

CINCINNAT!

CINCINNAT!

CINCINNAT!

CONCINNAT!

SOMMON 44.2564.65; fair to good light, 84.7565.50; packing, 84.5565.05; butchers. 85.1045.16; receipts, 885; shipments, 1,735. ST. Louis, May 25.—Hous—Steady; good demand

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
The following telegrams were received by the Chie
Board of Trade:

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Sected Dispetch to The Tribune.

New York. May 23.—Gally.—Whest—Market very dull and 365c per bu lower, with scarcely any inquiry: No. 2 Chicago quoted at \$1.70. and No. 2 Milwankee at \$1.70. 10.00 winter wheat, most; sales 5.000 bu common No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.75: \$,000 bu prime do on private terms. Rye dull and heavy at 30.687c for western. In corn a pretty large business at a further seeline of 1 a per be: shippers bought with considerable freedom; good trade for home use; total sales, 739,000 bu, including 230,000 bu on spet. No. 3 at 55c; unpraded, 566.85c; stmr mixed, 576.574c, closing with 50c bid and 50c; saked: No. 2, 50\660c, closing with 50c bid and 50c; saked: No. 1, white, 60c; stmr yallow, 615\660c, 60c and 50c; saked: No. 1, white, 60c; stmr yallow, 615\660c, 50c but stream mixed seller May, 574c, closing with 50c bid and 50c; saked: No. 2, 50\600c, 60c but stream mixed seller May, 574c, closing with 50c bid and 50c; saked: \$5,000 bu at 50\600c, 60c but stream mixed seller June, 57\600c, 50c; saked: 15,000 bu stream mixed seller June, 50\600c, 60c; saked: 15,000 bu stream mixed seller June, 50c; soller June at 60\600c; saked: No. 2 seller May, 50c; saked: 15,000 bu stream mixed seller June, 50c; saked: 15,000 bu stream mixed seller June, 50c; soller June at 60c; saked: 15,000 bu stream mixed seller June, 50c; saked: 15,000 but 50c; second seller June, 514.50 bid, 514.00 saked: June, 514.50 bid, 514.00 saked: June, 514.50 bid, 514.00 saked: June, 514.60 bid, 514.00 sak

PRINCIPLE More active: crude, 84c: refined, 144c.
TALLOW—Steady at 54(a) 5-10c.
STRAINED RESIN — Easier; \$1.70c1.75.
Edge—Firmer; Western, 125(a)14c.
Parvisions—Pork—Market dull; pleshes ow—Steady at 84@8 5-16c. INED RESID — Easier; \$1.70@1.75. —Firmer; Western, 12%—14c. ISIONS—Pork—Market dull; closing

Wheat, 80.0 bu; corn, 93,000 bu. —Corn 184,000 bu; 42c; medlum extra, 45c; coarse extra, 25c; medlum fine, 35c; coarse fine, 35c; solider; medium fine, 35c; medium fine, 35c; coarse fine, 35c; solider; medium fine, 35c; coarse fine, 35c; combing unwashed, 25c; coarse and medium unwashed, 25c; coarse and lower; quoted at \$15.00. Lard-Market dull; tlerce, \$7c; locked, 55c; bacon-Market dull; shoulders, 65c; clear ris, 85c; clear, 85c; hams-Sugarcured dull and lower; 11c; 115c; Mills, Mills,

Baar-Fair demand, but at lower rates; \$1.00.

TOLEDO.

May 22.—Faous—Juiet.

Grain—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white Michigan held at \$1.80; No. 2 extra do. \$1.84; amber Michigan. spot. \$1.70; No. 2 do. \$1.50. Corn dull; high winder, spot. \$1.70; No. 3 do. \$1.50. Corn dull; high winder, 504; July. \$44; Angust. 505; No. 2 spot. \$04; c. July. 504; c. July. 506; rejected. 480. Cata dull; No. 2 480; white. 470; rejected. 480. Cata dull; No. 2 480; white. 470; rejected. 480.

RECRIPTS—Flour. 100 bris; wheat. 5,500 bu; corn. 45.000 bu; co

mirco, spot, 30; No. 2, spot, 49:40; June, 50c; July, 59:40; August, 54c. Onto dull: Michigan, 45c; rejected, 59c.

Baltimoria, May 25.—Flous—Dull and heavy; Howard street and Western super, 55. 00-57. 25; extra, 57. 50-69, 25; family, 50. 75:801 Co.

Baltimoria, 50: 75:801 Co.

Stranding and seasily and lower; Pennsylvania red, 51:70-77. The control of the seasy and stranding and lower; mixed spot, 61:40; hours, 10:10, 40:; fennsylvania, 45:64c. By quiet and seasylvania, 45:64c. By quiet but steasylvania, 45:64c. By quiet but firm; \$14:50. Larding property and seasylvania seasyl

NEW YORK, May 25. - Heavy wooled

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS

L Louis Springfield Rx.
Louis Springfield Exxastekin and Peoria Fast Expresseoria Expresseoria Expresseoria Expresseoria Expresseoria Expresseoria Expresseoria Expresseoria Expresseoria Excusiva Exxiterator. Lacon, Wash ton Exciterator. Lacon, Wash ton Exciterator. Lacon, Wash ton Exciterator. Lacon, Wash ton Exciterator. Lacon, Wash ton Expresseoria Exp

MICHIGAN CENTRAL B

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUT

CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL SAN

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R

THE SATISFIED.

BAYANYAK, May 25 Corrow First 10/6c; net receipts, 1,140 balest stock 5,500; exports to the Continent, 2 of 1,240. rians and South Republican Govern Yielded to For GALVESTON, May 25.—COTTON Quies.
GALVESTON, May 25.—COTTON Quies.
10%c; weekly net receipts, 713 bales; pr.
713; sales, 340; stack, 28, 297; sales, 3, 20
Great Britain, 4,822; coastwise, 782.
MOBILE, May 25.—COTTON—Quies and dilna; 10%c; weekly net receipts, 572.
\$\$\text{corr}\$ sales, d.500; exports to Great Drin
France, 2,172; to abs Coastmins, 4,400;
1,501.
CHARLESTON, May 28.—COTTON—Scar
middling, 10%; weekly net receipts, 500
9, 304; sales, 1,200; exports coastwise, 5
9,504; sales, 1,200; exports coastwise, 5
1000; pr.
1000; p resident Could Not Have Ha with the Army.

Hayes a Republican, and Patriotism and High In tion Not a Pailure.

SENATOR MORT

Statement of View

Southern Quest

the Government in the Ha

PETROLEUM.
CLEVELAYD, O., May 25.—Profirmer; quotations unchanged; mass best, 1540.
Profressiume, Pa., May 25.—Profirm oruse, \$2,20 pt Parker's; refuse \$23.50@24.00, four months; No. 2, 822 forge, \$21.00@22.00. SAILBOAD TIME TABLE

SCALES PAIREANKS, MORRE & COLOR MORRE AND COLOR MORRE & CO

SENATOR MORTON. in dealers. Quotations of all 44c; New York tolls included ent of Views on the Southern Question. of by the Recent Political May 25. Gastle No. 2 do. 51.77; No. 2 do Changes. an. May 25.—Corrox—Firm; m t receipes, 1,140 baleer stock, 5,200 ports to the Continent, 2,200; to Republican Governments

Tielded to Force.

DEY GOODS.

May 25.—Heavy woolen goods for in steady demand by the clothing moving slowly from spents move action prints reshet more action in fair demands dress goods in recontinue stuggleb.

PETROLEUM.

O., May 25. PETROLE

one unchanged: Flandard

PIG-IRON.

May 25. -Pid-Iron-No. 1 for months; No. 2, \$22, 503 23.00.

Leave. | Arriva

Minnesota Throi 10:00a. m. 4:009. s. cova, and Minnesota Throi 5:08 p. m. 11:00a. s. Minnesota Throi 5:08 p. m. 17:00a. s. cova. s. cova.

BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILED of of Lake-al., Indiana-ay, and Siries and and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Office.

Laws, and Streator 77:25 s.m. 7:45 p. 10:40 a.s. 11:5 p. 10:40 a.s. 11

of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-seconds of Orace, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark

PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWA

Canal and Madison-sta Ticket Offi-Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Sol-Leave. Arrive 8:00 s. m. 7:009-16:45 p. m. 6:30 s. 9:10 p. m. 9:00 s.

BALTMORE & OHIO.

Ton Exposition Building, foot of the cet-offices as Clark-st., Paimer Heat, and Depot (Exposition Building).

1 5:40 m. | 5:40 m.

Van Buren and Sherman sas, Time Clark et., Sherman House.

CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS STREET

Depart. | Arriva

eston, May 25.—Cotton—Quiet; misses eekly not receipts, 715 bales; gros receipts, 28, 267; sales, 3.20; supen ritials, 4,822; constwise, 782.

Lam May 25.—Cotton—Quiet and frus; sales, 6,500; exports to Grest Dittals, 4,8172; to the Constitute, 4,900; courts test Could Not Have Maintained Them with the Army.

iotism and High Integrity. lean System of Reconstruction Not a Pailure.

sel Security but in Preserving rament in the Hands of the Bepublican Party.

a Ind. May 24 .- To the Editor of pedical situation, and inviting mine.

**rected many letters from different
to comity, inquiring the condition of the
**comity question from Louisiana,
**ithe adjournment of the Senate. At
the of the Senate on the 5th of March
***mark Kellogy. of Louisiana, presentthe table. A motion was made edentials to the Committee on the credentials to the Committee on the control of Pechani was Governor of Louisiana. If ea the certificate gave Mr. Kellogy such der the general practice in the Senate in to take his seat, leaving the legality

BENEAU IT WAS SHOWN
burnes of the Legislature that each House
efficience which elected Kellogg had a
if members, certified as such her and This Board was empowered by Louisians to examine and count the termine who had been chosen memdetermine who had been chosen memthe Legistare, and to transmit their
sations to the Secretary of State,
creary of State was directed to
just of the members returned as electstand, which be was to transmit to the
sat Clerk of the House of the former
m, and the Legislature was to be organby such persons as were named in the list
by the Secretary of State. A quorum of
a sach House thus certified as elected met,
said by law and organized each House
fastiature, and the two Houses met the
la Joint Convention, in acquirance with

SENATE

of six years beginning on the 4th day

John. On the motion to refer Kellogg's

to the Committee, the Democratic
voted solidly in the affirmative, together
tempolecus, and it was adopted,

and the Republican members
argent that prima fancie S. B. Packard
with dovernor of Louisian; that the
must he lawful Legislature; and that
his legad been elected in conformity

to of Longress, and was entitled to
a in and take his seat. As a

of nambers of the Senate were ab
the subject would lead to allong debate,
was a general anxiety to adjourn, the TILL BE ENTITLED TO HIS SEAT,

guisture of Leusiana,

IR. THL BR ENTITLED TO HIS SEAT,

withdanding the events that have since oc
ma. the subsequent breaking-up of that Legis
ma, tearisation, or arrangement can affect his

Left destroy the legality of what took place at

the Trough the very members who pro
sent the section of Packard and made that of

child indicate part in the election of Spotford,

at the Trough the very members who pro
sent the section of Packard and made that of

child indicate part in the election of Spotford,

at the tear for Arganient they could not take

say rate which had vested, or make that un
next wish had been before lawful. Unless

close to the had been before lawful. Unless

close to the had been before lawful. Unless

close to the the destroy of the election as it

tooks the time of the adjournment.

The Espalican devernments of Louisians and

sent Lawfuls have violence were guaranteed by a

last time of bloody deeds in the past. I regret

that he alearacter of the transaction should be

sent and the least by pretended investigations

stripped of the discussions and pre
lame, he simple fact is, that Packard and

classicals were so table to maintain themselves

the substance of the substance, finding
that is a substance of the discretion, refused

the in a substance of the discretion, refused

the in a substance of the discretion, refused

that had part, "Their Legislatures have been

santial, whose legality consists only in the

of that the crist, and that there are none to one

continued to the majority of t act south Carolina at once, and was call a gaestion of time; that at the start a gaestion of time; that at the start and the start are such as the start are such as the such as the start are such as the such as

President Hayes has but accepted the resident Hayes has but accepted the resident Hayes has but accepted the resident Hayes has but accepted to him on the 4th of the resident deveragements in Louisiana and

GOODRICH STRANGES
the and all West Shore ports,
anday excepted
ay a beat doe's go until
morning's boat goes through to
acco. TO INEVITABLE DEPRAT!

BOALEN

on is his own party, against him, against him ag Senate, I am sure a Republican majority in that body could hardly be reflect on to support him in such a course. We have had so much talk about conciliation and fraternity that many well-meaning people in the North had come to believe that all that was necessary to secure tranquillity and equal rights in the South was to withdraw he army, the Republicans to abandon the struggle and commit the Government to the white Democracy of those States. The professed yearnings for peace and fraternity of the very men who planned the massacres in Lectisians. Mississippl, and South Carolina have been received with a gash intensely namesating to people who understood the facts.

The painful truth is, that political murders in the South have ceased to be shocking, and are readily justified by energetic talk about carpet-baggers, scalawags, and Radical theves. Not a man has been punished for the butcheries at Hamburg, Ellenton, Coffax, Comshatts, Machanice Institute, Clinton, Vickaburg, or any other of the hundred slaughters of Republicans that might be named.

I do not believe that President Hayes intends to desert or destroy the Republican party, and attempt the erection of a new one upon its rolns. I believe in

the erection of a new one upon its ruins. I believe in

HIS PATRIOTISM AND HIGH INTEGRITY,
and in his undivided purpose to make his Administration a beneficence to his country. The language
of his inaugural was strong and beautiful, and the
declaration of his devotion to the great
doctrines of human rights, which constitute
the foundation of the Republican party, left
nothing to be added or desired. He began
the conduct of autional affairs under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty, when the minds of
men were greatly divided as to what should be
done,—while all were agreed that something should
be done, and that things could not long go on as
they were. He marked out his course, and addressed himself to it with undannted courage.

Mr. Hayes was elected as a Republican, and I
believe

dressed himself to it with undamnted courage.

Mr. Hayes was elected as a Republican, and I believe

WILL BE A REPULLICAN PRESIDENT, not in a mere partisan way, but in the sense of devotion to Republican principles, and the maintenance of the Republican organization, by placing political power in the hands of worthy and qualified Republicans. Political principles do not execute themselves: they require a party to do that. Organization in politics is as necessary as it is in war. Great numbers of the same way of thinking, but acting without concert, are as helpless as the morganized multitude in the presence of a disciplined army. I present the Republican party as a grand and indispensable instrumentality for carrying into operation the true principles of government and human rights.

It was the Republican organization, consolidated and disciplined wish great habor, that carried the country through the War, preserved the Union, abolished Slavery, placed the amendments in the Constitution, and that now stands the guardian of the pation's liberty and honor.

We hear it said that the Republican system of Reconstruction is a failure.

THE SYSTEM IS THE TRUE ONE, and the principles upon which it is based just and immutable; and the only sense in which it has failed is, that it has been resisted by armed and murderous organizations, by terrorism and procerpitions the mest wicked and cruei of the age. And, if the Democratic assurances to Prosident Hayes, in Louisians and elsewhere, of photection and equal rights, are executed in good faith, the system will not be a failure, but a grand success extorted from its enemies. The great features of Reconstruction are the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, is a snecess.

Let it be understood that the great purpose now of the Southern people is to recover from the losses indicted by the Rebellion, They do not now think of leaving the Union. They are not now preparing schemes for future secession; but they are, will highese earnestness, revolving plans for

mothwithstanding their ill-suppressed resentm for its influence in getting them into the Rebellic and its sneaking and cowardly course while for its induced in getting them into the Robellion, and its sneaking and cowardly course while it issted.

We are told there will be quiet in those States when Democratic rule is established. Veryllikely. When they have gained complete power, and the Republican party has ceased to struggle, there will be no inducement to shoot men because of their politics. There will be peace when there is abject submission. Let the recent massacre in Mississippi, which has made the Mode comparatively respectable, answer. The peace which is obtained by stamping a political party out of existence in not the harbinger of properly or happiness. The hope entertained by some of dividing the Democratic party in the South by surrendering the Republican party, is groundless, to express it mildly. The only way to divine the Southern Democracy is to advocate their measures. They care but little about the name of Democracy, but everything about the purposes and measures which pass under that name. The large body of white people who engaged in the Rebellion are firmly united in favor of several things, and they will stand by the party that favors them, and oppose to the hitter end the party that opposes them. Among these is PAYMENT FOR REBEL PROPERTY TAKEN OB DESTROYED BY OUR ARMIES.

STROYED BY OUR ARMIES.

When Tilden wrote his letter, just before the election, against these claims, he lost his hold upon the South, and was made to feel it in the inte straggle in Congress. No Demogratic candidate will report by the plant.

Although. Southern Democrats voted for him after be wrote the letter, it froze the current of their sympathies, and had more to do in restraining them from filloustering to prevent the counting of the vote than any other cause. It greatly reconciled them to the loss of Tilden.

In the late House, the dividing line between Rebel and Loyal claims was ignored, and, with a single Democratic Administration, would be obliterated. When this comes to pass about claims, the distinction in the law between Rebel and Union oddiers, and the Rebel and Union debt, will be obliterated, and the lost slaves will be treated as other property sacrificed by our Government. It will not all be done or awowed at once; but step by step, already becoming more rapid, until the pabilic mind has become demoralized, the Rebellion has ceased to be a crime,—scarcely a mistake,—and the complete restoration of fraternity will demand the complete restoration of traternity will demand the complete restoration of traternity will demand the complete restoration of traternity of the Republican party was never more necessary to the Nation than it is to-day. All talk about laying down the Republican party was never more necessary to the Nation than it is to-day. All talk about laying down the Republican party without wounding their susceptibilities.

WOULD BE CRIMINAL BY IT WARE MOT SUPREMENTAL BY THE PROPOSITION THAN THE PROPOSITION

frame of mind on the part of the Southern people I should regard as the most important and desirable of all political conditions.

THE GRAND RESULT WHICH EVERY PATRIOT HAS AT HEART.

But, if I do not believe in this andem conversion, I ought not to be considered incredulous and prejudiced. And if about this I am wrong, and if the frepublican party have by their efforts and discipline subdued the very hearts of the Democracy of the South, how can we sufficiently comprehend and magnify the achievement?

In Georgia, Texna, Misstassippi, Alabama, Arkansas, part of Missouri, and Middle and Western Tennessee free suffrige exists thefly in name. Georgia, in which there is not a dincrence of 8,000 votes between the two parties, gave Tilden a majority of \$1,000. In six counties not a Republican vote was polled. Mississipp, with a Republican vote was polled. Mississipp, with a Republican vote was polled, Mississipp, with a Republican vote ware polled, which were admitted just to ahow that Republicans could vote. Alabama, with a clear Republican majority of 10,000, kn was made to return a Deunocratic majority of 35,000. In Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texna, approximate results were produced by Was processes.

Tris FOLLT

to allege that in those States there were liberty, protection, and cenal signal. The voluminous

il. They were outcasts from society, oppressed business, hunted like criminals, and denied the outcome of the laws. Peace and commercial cosperity based upon such conditions are hollowed worthless, and are but another form of the urter of rights for gold. The quiet was that of rangulation and paralysis, and audacious false-

barrer of rights for gold. The underline strangulation and paralysis, and audacious false-hood at last grows weary in asserting that such results were anything but crimes.

If South Carolins, with a Republican majority of 15,-000, and Louisiana with a like majority of 15,-000, are to be conciliated and pacified in the same way, the hope and promises held out to President Hayes will have been broken in every bart. If, on the contrary, Republicans in those States, white and black, shall be protected in person, property, freedom of speech, action, and occupation, I SHALL BE THE FIRST TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE GRAND RESULT.

I SEALL BE THE FIRST TO ACKNOWLEDGE TEE GRAND RESULT.

I will ignore the past, let by-gones be by-gones, accept the new conditions with joy, and believe that the Rebellion was not suppressed in vain. It is to this happy condition that President Hayes aspires, and all should earnestly pray for the full realization of his hopes.

The Republican party of the South, with all its servors, ewaged a noble contest for the right, and the courage and self-secrified displayed by its members are embalmed in history. The warmest sympathies of the Republicans of the North st-tend those of the South in their desolate and undone condition, with the earnest hope that the dark overhancing cloud may have a silve living

and that there, may be a day of speedy resurrec-tion.

By the voluntary withdrawal of the army the South has been placed upon her good behavior.
Following bloody campaigns for political power, they have been treated with magnanimity; and, should they fail to protect all classes and races in the enjoyment of their rights, the most conserva-tive Republicans will see there is no security but to

PRESERVE THE GOVERNMENT IN THE HANDS

PRESERVE THE GOVERNMENT IN THE HANDS OF THE REFUBLICAN PARTY.

As the Democracy have seculted a Solid South by force, the Republicans should acquire a Solid North by vigilance and the elernal justice of their cause. Northern Republicans are now admonished that they can endure no division that will endanger their success. Should the North by unhappy discords be divided, and thus fail a prey to a solid Confederate South, the Rebellion will have been suppressed in vain, the fruits of the War will be lost, and our last condition worse than the first.

O. P. Morron.

THE CROPS.

ILLINOIS. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

DEKALE CENTER May 25.—Corn-plowing all one, and all planted. Just sprouting. Spring theat and oats looking very good. Fine prospects all crops.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, May 25.—Corn about all planted. Gen-rally a good stand. Rye good. Small grain in good condition.

Warstla, May 25. — Spring wheat and cats fine.

Rys fine. We have been greatly put back in our plowing by the long-continued wet weather.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna. ome up well. Very poor stand. Prospects for winter wheat and rye favorable. Spring wheat and oats not injured except on very low, flat lands. Grass doing very well. Crop prospect better than

at any previous period this season.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

HENNEPIN. May 25.—Early-planted corn not ming well. A great many are replanting. Fin growing weather now.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Toulox, Stark Co., May 25.—Hear of a good many replanting. Winter wheat still good special Dispatch to The Pribune.

Burnt Prainte, White Co., May 25.—But very little plowing done here for corn until recently. Early planting all lost. Winter wheat heavy on the ground. The heads showing are small. One-third injured by wet weather. Outs badly in-

Special Dispatch to The Tethune Kimmundy, Marion Co., May 25.—So wet that we have been able to do but little plowing. Wheat is fair. Too wet and cold for oats. Fruit will be

DECATUR, May 25.—Behind with our plowing

DECATUR, May 25.—Behind with our plowing and planting. Corn has come up poorly. Winter wheat good. Spring wheat and coats to some extent injured by the long-continued wet weather.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Sprinofield, Ill., May 25.—Prof. Cyrus Thamas, State Entomologist, who is making a special study of the insects injuring the corn crop, asks that specimens of insects found injuring the corn in any of its stages be mailed to him, care of the Department of Agriculture, or at Carbondale.

Special Displich to The Tribuna.

JOLIET, Ill., May 25.—More corn has been replanted in some parts of this county this spring than there ever was in any one previous season since the county was settled. This is owing to the fact that considerable corn was planted too early, and still more when the ground was wet and cold. I larger acreage of corn than usual has been planted. Simall grain is looking well, especially oats, and the hay cut promises to be abundant.

IOWA. Invinoron, Kossuth Co., May 25.-The greater portion of the corn is planted. Wenther favorable to the growth of small grain. Grasshoppers have hatched out very thick in places, but we cannot tell yet what damage they will do. Special Dispatch to The Tribune

West Thoy, lowa Co., May 25.—Not enough corn up yet to determine with regard to the stand. Wheat and oats looking well, So wet here this spring that corn planting is late. Very large acro-age of eorn put in. Age of corn put in.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VEGA, Jefferson Co., May 25.—The wet weather of May has reduced the spring wheat and oats thalf a crop. Very little corn planted, and most of that has rotted in the ground. Winter weat doing well.

that has rotted in the ground. Winter weat doing well.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New Harron, Chickasaw Co., May 25.—Corn all planted, and coming up in fine condition. It has been dry in this county (northeast part of lowa). Spring wheat and oats doing finely.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ALEIA, Monroe Co., May the loss of the winter wheat looks well, but the low lands oats and spring wheat are danny the low long-continued wet weather. Farmers and poen discouraged, but the indications are more severable, and hope yet to get in our corn in good season.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

FAULKNER, Frankin Co., May 25.—Spring grains all looking well. No rain here to do any injury to crops. Corn ground all plowed and planted. Some complaint of poor seed.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Highland, Donlphan Co., Kans. May 25.—
Owing to the long-continued rains, corn is not more than two-thirds planted. In the western half of Deniphan County, winter wheat was last fall destroyed by locusts. Eastern half, winter wheat good. Throughout the entire county oats, barley, and spring wheat looking well. No locusts to do any damage as yet.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

barley, and spring wheat looking well. No locusts to do any damage as yet.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Loveton, Elk Co., May 25.—We are all done plowing, and most of the people are through planting. Corn is not coming up good, owing to the cold rains and backward spring. The prospect for winter wheat never were better. But little oats have been sown, owing to the granahopper scare. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Shiven Lake, Shawner Co., May 25.—Parmers are about finishing their plowing for corn, and planting is one-half done. Coming up well. Prospects for winter wheat are good yet. The hoppers are hatching, but are doing very little harm. Plenty, but very small.

Washington, Washington Co., May 25.—Corn ground all blowed. Nearly the close of planting. Winter wheat and rye very good. Spring wheat and onto bid fair to give an immense crop. Rained constantly. Streams very high. Hoppers have done no damage. Our county is full of pitrangers, looking at lands, and all go home pleased.

Grand, Crawford Co., May 25.—A very poor stand of corn. A great many replanting. Wheat, oats, and flax injured some by wet. Fruit prospects never better.

MISSOURI. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Interfa. Waller Co., Mo., May 24.—All done clamting corn. We have had a cold, wet, backplanting corn. We have had a cold, wet, back-ward spring. Oats are looking well. Pros-pect fine for a crop of winter wheat. It is heading out. Good prospect for fruit of all kinds. Special Dispatch to The Tribusa. Lawas, Barton Co., May 26.—The prospects for wheat and oats were never finer at this season of the year. Most of the corn is now planted. Large acreage.

wheat and oats were never finer at this season of the year. Most of the corn is now planted. Large acreage.

Lyox, Benton Co., May 24.—Corn planting progresses well. Coming up first-rate. Some of our farmers are plowing their corn for the first time. Prospect for winter wheat never was better. All kinds of fruit will be abundant.

Special Dispatch to The Tribu...

CLINTON, Henry Co., May 24.—Weather up to the present time wet. Corn not all planted. Considerable rotting. Unusually large acreage will be planted. Winter wheat hooking splendid.

MICHIGAN. Paw Paw, Mich., May 25.—We had a light frost last night, but not enough to injure anything. It is warmer this morning, and we hope the danger is over. There are some indications of rain. A warm rain would lessen the danger of a frost, and give vegetation a new start.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Grann Barpus, Mich., May 24.—Owing to the small number of trees left by the severe winter of NEBRASKA.

Special Dimatch to The Tribune
Overton, Dawson Co., Neb., May 24.—The
prospect for a crop in this locality at the present
time could not be better. We are nearly through
planting corn. Coming up, and stand good.
Spring wheat and oats bid fair to make a big crop. Spring wheat and outs bid fair to make a big crop.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

Printy, May 24.—Farmers were getting on finely with their plowing until the rain set in about two weeks ago. Weather has changed, and work is resumed. What little corn has been planted has come up poorly. Our spring grain never looked better. Grasaboppers so far are doing but little damage. They hatch so alowly that the mins and birds destroy them nearly as fast as they begin to move.

MINNESOTA.

Beetal Dispatch to The Tribune.

HERRON, Nicollet Co., Minn., May 24.—Rain is the most prominent for to-day's report. On the 20th rain was heavy; weather was hot. Since then slight showers, cool, still cloudy. Grasshoppers seem to be fewer in cool weather. Many of the small ones were killed by the rain. The larger ones are roosting on trees, dead weeds, and fences for warmer weather. There are still enough to destroy our crops if the weather is favorable. Our gardens are already eaten up, except peas. Corn that is up is badly eaten off, but is gaining a little this cool weather.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FARIBAULT, Rice to, May 24.—Corn all planted. Spring wheat, oats, and barley look well. The cold, wet weather continues, which the farmers consider good for small grain, but rather hard on corn. MINNESOTA.

WISCONSIN.

RIVER FALLS, Pierce Co., May 25.—Corn all planted, and coming up nicely. The weather has been very dry this month. Spring wheat and oats somewhat backward. The earliest sown wheat looks the best. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BINGHAMPTON, May 24.—Corn coming up finely The drought is getting severe, and much anxiety is expressed in regard to oats and wheat. MARINE NEWS.

STEAM VS. HORSE-POWER. Testerday's Triburar contained some facts regarding the use of steam on the canals, deduced principally from corect memoranda kept last sensor by the Secretary of the Singer & Talcott Stone Company, H. D. Baker. Some further particulars concerning the progress made in the use of steam by the Secretary of the Singer & Talcott Stone Company, H. D. Baker. Some further particulars concerning the progress made in the use of steam on the Illinois & Michigan Conal were obtained yesterday, and go to show that the old mode of running boats by animal-power must, before long, be entirely superseded. A number of new steamers have been built since last season, and are in commission, notably the B. J. Moore, launched in March last, and now plying in the interest of the Excelsior Stone Company, which owns her. N. J. Ruilson, a prominent owner and builder of canal vessels, is now engaged in the construction of two steamboats, and another is building at Bridgeport and will soon be completed. The Nesholo and Beaver, formerly horse-boats, have been altered and engines and screwe pissed in them, and they are making successful through trips. So far as can be ascertained, no horse-power boats are being built for the Illinois & Michigan Cansil. A new canal steamer, complete, costs \$7,000, and a horse-boat, \$2,500. Compound engines are preferable to any others, and are used on nearly all the boats using steam. Mr. A. T. Morriman, an experienced engineer, and a gentleman who has contributed mainly to the successful operation of steamboats on the canal, is a resident of Chicago. Steam canal-boats, towing one barge, average two and a half miles an hour against the current, which runs three-quariers of a mile an hour in the Illinois Canal. To show the relative difference in speed, between the horse and the steam boats, it may be stated that it takes the M. Talcott, a steamer, eight hours to make the trip from Lemont to Chicago, with a barge in tow, while the horse-boat requires ten hours, and is often delayed longer waiting for a tug at Bridgeport to bring her down the river. When the steam vessel has two barges in tow she requires an hour and a half longer to make the trip between the points above mentioned.

knows whereof he speaks in making reference thereto. The correspondent says the fact that steam has not proved a success on the Brie Canal cast of Rochester, is owing to the numerons locks, but seems to have overlocked the fact that the steam boats are running successfully there at the present time, a fact pointed out in yesterday's article. And nothing will be said of the numerous locks at Lockport, N. Y., between Rochester and Buffalo, where, the correspondent says, steam has been used successfully for twenty years in transporting wheat to the Rochester mills. The facts produced above and the figures of yesterday disprove effectually the statement made by the correspondent that horse-power, used by a canaller who used his family to operate the vessel, is more profitable than steam. The time made by the Talcott also disproves the assertion that the towing of barges by the steamer is unprofitable because of the deliay at the locks. The correspondent should bear in mind that the time consumed in feeding and waiting for tugs, to say nothing of the expense of live stock, is to be considered. Another point to be thought of is the availability of steam canal vessels for through navigation when the Illinois River is improved its whole length. Boats can then be run to the Mississippi, and down that stream if nocessary. The correspondent is evidently prejudiced against steam because of his interest in the old, slow-going horse method of ranning boats.

THE CRIPPEN. The steam barge William Crippen, Capt. Olsen, came in yesterday with a cargo of shingles and lumber, and her master was interviewed regarding came in yesterday with a cargo of shingles and lumber, and her master was interviewed regarding his late difficulty with the authorities at Milwankee, it having been stated that he ran his vessel out of port in spite of an attachment sworn out by one John Saveland, a grocer, who claimed that the barge's owner was indebted to him in the sum of \$56. Capt. Olsen, who is a true blue navigator, stated that Capt. Larsen, who was master of the Crippen last season, had borrowed the above sum of Mr. Saveland, and it was not a part of a small bill for groceries that he had contracted. But Saveland so construed it, and gave Capt. Olsen trouble in consequence, notwithstanding the latter had explained his non-connection with the matter. Olsen, nevertheless, had arranged to have the bill settled by entering into security, a gentleman in Milwankee becoming his bondsman, but the surety failed to attend to the matter before Capt. Olsen left port, and, not knowing of the neglect, he went away under the belief that everything was all right. Not until he was pursed by a tag did he learn that his surety had failed to settle matters. Larsen contracted the debt on his own account, and Louis Sands, Esq., of Manistee, a gentleman well known in the Immber trade for his integrity, and owner of the Crippen, gave him no authority to do so. Mr. Sands bears a fine rebutation, and feels a little aggreeved at the recent trouble caused his Captain for so small a matter. The case will be fully inquired into by the Courts at Milwankee. YACHT CRUISE.

YACHT CRUISE.

All the yachts but the Enterprise are ready for the cruise to-day. The vessels to participate in the sail are the Ina, flagship. Prolic, Mamie, Annie Louise Cary, Peri, Mignon, Fleetwing, Lincein, and Lucy, of the Chicago Club, and the Alpha, Ione, and Unknown, belonging to private individuals. If the nor caster of yesterday continues and it is cold, the sail will be made to South Chicago; otherwise, the course may be changed, as Commodore Bradley may determine to-day. The Enterprise is still on the stocks for repairs. The Cary has been withdrawn from the Club as a racer, for the reason that she has not met with her owner's expectations as a fast sailer.

Mr. Jacob Wilder could not launch his, new yacht yesterday, because of the wind and sea. She is on the stocks at the foot of Thirty-seventh street.

Some yachts are sailing with ballast all forward, when for safety it should be evenly distributed in the vessel. The Yacht Club disclaims any such basiness, and want persons who sail in bady-ballasted yachts to know it.

The yachts are troubled for a good mooring place, and are compelled to anchor in the lake basiness.

AFFAIRS AT TORONTO. Dredging was begun at the Queen's Wharf to-day. The water in the lake is reported about eighteen inches lower than at this date last year. rich wreck of the old stmr Provincial, lying off the Esplanade in front of the Grand Trunk Depot, is to be raised. This boat was built in Savannah at least a quarter of a century ago, for ocean service, and about twenty years ago feil into the hands of the Provincial Insurance Company, and was brought up here. After a short service as a freightboat she was condemned, and the engines taken out. For some years it formed a club-house for the Yacht Club, but is now entirely submerged, and has long been an obstruction. It will be a happy event to have her out of that.

Compared with former years, the business of the harbor has seemed dull this year, but it is far

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO—There was a good demand for vessels for Kingston at 5½c for barley and 5½c for corn. The Buffalo rate was nominal at 2½@3½c. Room was reported for 34,000 bu wheat, 180,000 bu corn, and 90,000 bu barley. To Kingston—Schrs Trinidad. Lyons, G. M. Case, and B. Mitchell, barley at 5½c; schrs W. B. Phelps, Hippogriff, Riverside, and A. S. Andrews, corn at 5½c. To Buffalo—Barge Argonaut and prop Badger State, corn through to Erie; prop Philadelphia, wheat and corn through.

THE PACIFIC.

The prop Pacific, ashore near Portage, entry into Lake Superior, is reported in bad condition. She lies broadside on a flat rocky bottom with seven feet of water in. Her anchors are broken, and she is said to be in imminent danger of going to pieces. The Union Steamboat Company, owners of the Pacific, do not insure their boats outside, but keep an insurance account to which the roling rates on hulis are credited every season. This account has a credit more than sufficient to pay the loss of one propeller. The Pacific was partly loaded, having seventy tons of copper and merchandise for Buffalo. The copper, which is doubtless insured, is valued at \$28,000. The propeller is worth about \$25,000.—Buffalo Express, 24th.

Grace Whitney, Duplors, John Mee,
low, New London, Falmouth, Oneida, and CharlieCrawford.

Ur.—Props Montana, Nebraska, Canada, Nashua,
Westford, Ontario, Persia, Porter, Chamberlin and
barges; schrs Carlingford, H. C. Richards, C. G.
Mizer, North Cape, George Murray, Stampede, J.
D. Norris, Ayr, B. J. MeVea, Saveland, Ellen
Spry, Elizabeth Jones, F. L. Danforth, C. G.
Trumpf, P. S. Marsh.

Wind—Northwest, gentle; weather fine.

MARQUETTE. MARGUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Manquerre, Mich., May 25.—Arrived, Props
Nahant, Vienna; schr Verons. Cleared, props V.
Swain, Havana; schrs A. C. Maxwell, Helena,
Genoa. Passed down, prop St. Louis, with the
crew of the prop Pacific on board. Weather fine.
Wind northeast, light.

THE CANAL. Bringerort, May 25. - Arrived-Cayuga CLEARED-Gold Rod, Henry, 83, 251 feet lun

NAVIGATION NOTES. CHICAGO—The schr E. R. Blake is having a new lying jib made by Ellison, and when it is finished the goes to Port Washington for a load to Buffalo. a new fishing tug at 8t. Martin's Island...

show the relative difference in speed,
between the horse and the steam boats, it may be
stated that it takes the M. Talcott, a steamer,
eight hours to make the trip from Lemont to Chicago, with a barge in tow, while the horse-boat
requires ten hours, and is often delayed longer
withing for a tag at Bridgeport to bring her down
the river. When the steam vessel has two barges
in tow she requires an hour and a half longer
to make the trip between the points above men
tioned.

The greatest saving of steam over animal power
on 'the canal is in the towing bills; it cost the
Singer & Talcott Company between \$6,000 and
an expense which is now saved, and the vessels are
not subjected to the frequent and sometimes
damaging delays that were necessary under the old
system.

A the canal is extended and the business warrants it, other steamboats will be built, and it is
probable several of the old horse-coats will be reconstructed and supplied with steam power.

A correspondent who failed to furnish his name
endeavors to find some errors in the article of yesterfug on this subject of steam on the canals, and
the doing so falls into error himself. The writer of
the article in question distinctly recollects of experiments with steam on the Eric Canal, and
knows whereof he speaks in making reference therefo. The correspondent systhe fact that steam has not proved a success on the
Brie Canal case of Rocheeter, is owing to the
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Brie Canal case of Rocheeter, is owing to the
Bri The Barber is having a new foresail made ..

> They took out 63,000 bu of corn. The schrs Pensaukee, J. R. Noyes, O. M. Bond, and Wayne also cleared for below, taking about 70,000 bu of grain.
>
> Other Ports—Coal and ore freights remain about the same at Cleveland; vessels are chartering for coal from Cleveland; vessels to Attabuls at 31.40... Complaint is made by captains of steam vessels that about one in four of the vessels they meet in Lake Erie now o nights carry no lights... The Napanee Beaver gives a flat denial to the statement that the prop Oswego Belle has been sold for \$10,000... They sidswheel star Saginaw will run during the venson between Port Stanley said Cleveland, making three trips a week... The schr Grantham has arrived at Cleveland from Quebec, with 8,000 bu of potatoes, which were immediately bought up... The sections of the Welland Canal under contract have been advertised to be let on July 5... The passenger traffic between Cleveland and Port Stanley, the clerk of the steamer Saginaw says, is twice as great as at this fime last year... There is quite a large fleet at Cleveland waiting for eargoes... The Empress of India, Cant. Whyte, has arrived at Toronto from Picton. She has been painted and refitted throughout, and presents a very handsome appearance... The Southern Belle was meved round from her winter moorings in Toronto, on the 22d, in complete sailing order, to the front of the dock, in readiness to sail next morning. The vessel is greatly improved by her outfit... The revenue-cutter Fossenden is being fitted out at the foot of Adair street, Detroit. Capt. G. R. Slicer, her new commander, is how in that city... A smail craft named the Buildozer, lately converted into a yacht from one of the iron life-boats, and owned by Capt. Dunn, got loose from her moorings off Lake View Park, Cleveland, Tueeday evening, and was dashed to pieces on the shore...
>
> The vessel owners of Cavaloga District ha ers' association, and to take such action as will tend to remove the evils which so long have crippled the vessel interests on the lakes ... A meeting of vessel owners will be held at the office of Messrs. Hibbard & Vance, Milwaukee, to day at 4 o'clock to hear the report of the delegates to the Detroit Convention, and take steps looking to a permanent organization... The sohr Conneast arrived yesterday at Toledo from Buffalo with a cargo consisting of 100 tons of brimstone, which was unloaded at the Dayton & Michigan dock.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 e'clock last

LAKE FREIGHTS.

AN INDIAN COUNCIL

A STRAW.

ing the various literary societies of the State dustrial University held an oratorical contest night, which was attended by a large audience.

select the orator to represent this University in the contest between various colleges of this State. Nine young men competed, and the first award was given to N. B. Coffman, of Urbane, whose oration was fine and far in advance of all others. He is a student of the Junior year, and is quite young. C. W. Allen, of Norristown, took the second prize.

MR. ISAAC FARNSWORTH.

cious condition while in his store to-day.

ASSISTED BY

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 25.—Mr. Isaac Farnsvorth, a merchant of this city, fell in an uncon-

Special Dispatch to The Trib CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 25.—Stude

Barge Argonau and proper philadelphia, wheat and corn through.

BUPTALO, May 23.—Coal freights firmer, owing to scarcity of vessels; 40c was offered a small vessel to Chicago. Charters: Schr Golden Rule, lumber, Alpena to Cleveland, \$1.50 per m.; schr H. M. Scove, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 50c per ton; schrs Bridgewater and T. P. Sheldon take coal to Chicago at 35c per ton; schr North Cape goes to Cassville for lumber to Chicago, \$1.50 per m. on vail.

AN INDIAN COUNCIL

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., May 25.—At noon today the principal warriors of this Agency, to the
number of 600, were passed in review by Gen.

Crook. Lieut. Clark formed the line on the plain
east of the Agency buildings, Gen. Crook taking
his station in front of the centre. The Indians were broken into columns of eighteen platoons, and executed the march part in good style. Having been again wheeled into line, one of the Chiefe rode to within a few paces of Gen. Crook, where they dismounted and shook hands with him. Crazy Horse, who now saw the General for the first time, knelt on the ground as he took his hand. His example was followed by most of the others. Little Big Man was conspicuous from his almost complete nudity. Gen. Crook now led the way to the Agency, the companies in line breaking into columns of fours to the front. All the principal men having assembled inside the Agency stockade, an interval of silence ensued while the Indians arranged the order of precedence in speaking, and the Council was then opened by Crazy-Horse, who is notably a man of few words, seating himself on the ground in front of the General. He spoke in a low voice as follows: "You sent me tobacco to my camp to invite me to come in. When the tobacco reached me I started, and kept on moving until I reached. Ever since my arrival my face has been turned toward the fort, and my heart has been happy. In coming this way I picked out a place where I wished to live hereafter, and I put a stake in the ground to mark the spot. There is plenty of game in that country. All these relatives of mine that are here approve my choice of place, and I would like them all to go back there with me and stay there together." Crazy-Horse was followed by Young-Man-Afraid, Red Cloud, No Water, and Iron Hawk. Others also spoke at greater or less length to the same effect, all expressing a desire to abide by the decisions of the authorities in all matters, and to behave themselves in the future.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Pont Huron, Mich., May 25.—Down—Props Bates, St. Joseph, Cuba, Europe, St. Albans, Alleghany and barges, Clinton and tow, Mary Pringle and barges, Salina and barges, Tempest and barges, Coffibury and barges; schra Clyde, Glenifer, Alexandria, Ann Maria, Cavaller, G. H. Wand, Grace Whitney, Dunford, John Rice, H.-C. Winslow, New London, Falmouth, Ouelda, and Charlie Crawford.

ACCIDENT TO A PROPELLER. The prop Badger State had her stern twisted and a hole made visible in her hull yesterday while ranning up the slip near Armour, Dole & Co.'s elevator at Sixteenth street. She struck the dock violently, and received the injury. She was immediately afterward dry-docked at Doolittle's for renairs.

Help for the weak, nervous, and debilitated chronic and nainful diseases cured without med cine. Electric Belts and other appliances, all about the summer of the summer o EXPOSITION BUILDING. .The same gentleman is making a sail for new fishing tug at St. Martin's Island.... Saturday Evening, May 26, at 8 p. m. **OLD SETTLERS** PROMENADE CONCERT Given by 100 of the Best Musicians of Chicago, J. A. VAAS, A. J. CRESWOLD, LE BRUN, and A. SARTORI. HAND & FREIBERG, Managers. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

LINCOLN PAVILION. as soon as the weather gets a little warmer... The Goodrich stim Alpana took out a party of excursionists from Bloomington... The John M. Hutch inson has come in with a cargo of coal, having made a round trip... The schrs Maria Martin and Bitzabeth Nicholson go from here to Escanaba for Iron ore for Cleveland and Michigan City... The prop Annie Laurie, now lying at Kinzie street bridge, will be sold by the United States Marchal next month ... The jbarge Contest went into dry-dock this morning leaking... The props B. W. Blanchard and Jay Gould left here yesterday for below They took out 63,000 bu of corn. The schrs Pensankee, J. R. Noyes, O. M. Bond, and Wayne also cleared for below, taking about 70,000 bu of grain. THIS EVENING, 8 P. M. FIRST GRAND SUMMERNIGHT CONCERT GIVEN BY THE GREAT WESTERN LIGHT GUARD BAND

These Concerts will take place every Saturday every during the summer season. HAVERLY'S THEATRE. Deakin's Liliputian Comic Opera Company

MATINEE this Afternoon at 2 o'clock.
This Evening at 8 o'clock.
THE GREAT BURLESQUE,

JACK THE GIANT KILLER. Matinees, 25 and 50c. Evenings, 50c, 75c, and \$1. Next week, Miss KATE CLAXTON in the "Two Or-

J. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor an LADIES' & CHILDREN'S Splendid Saturday Matinee at 2.
Great Double Saturday Night Bill!
Remember, ALL LADIES NIGHTS!
Theatre Elegantly Perfumed and pleasantly ventiated. Heartiest apphanes greets the famous HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS. In a Magnificent Programme. Perfection and Refinement of Minstrelsy. Every night this week. Also Wednesday and Saturday Matiness.

27 Special Performance Sunday Evening.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE,

Return for a brief engagement of the EMPEROR OF PRESTIDIOITATEURS, LE COMMANDEUR CAZENEUVE Commencing WEDNESDAY EVEN'G, May 30. Every

Change of Performance each evening.
POPULAB PRICES. McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Two Last Appearances of the Great Emotional Actres

ROSE EYTINGE.

MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), May 26, the Sucessful Emotional Play, MISS SARAH MULTON This Evening Rose Eytings will make her Last Appearance as Amande Chandoce in Bouclesuit's Grescoclety Play, Monday "OUR BOARDING HOUSE," with Means W. H. CRANE, STUART ROBSON, and McKEI KANKIN in the cast.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

Seats can now be secured for the Great Comedy Suc OUR BOARDING-HOUSE DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION. The copartnership existing between the undersigned under the firm name of M. C. McDonald & Co., is thing tay dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned, baving formed a congrareship, a per the firm name of Lawrence & Markin, will continue wholesale wine, liquor, and clear business, at the new location, 111 East Madison-st. Lawrence & Michaelmann and the late firm of M. McDonald & Co., and collect all outstanding account Chicago, May 25, 1877.

H. C. LAWRENCE M. T. MARTIN. MEDICAL.

don, and such characteristics of all discountries of all discountr

PRESCRIPTION FREE For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Man-bood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION. THE PERMANENT

ATERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

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A grand Music-Naand, occupying the north end of the main transept, has sents for a chorus of twenty-inventored personal and Organ or other with the presenting of the selected personal and Organ or other with the present of the main transept, has sents for a chorus of twenty-inventored personal and Organ or other with the present of the main transept, has sents for a chorus of twenty-inventored personal and Organ or other with the present of the main transept of the main transept of the main transept of the main transept. The Grand Discourse of WASHINGTON AT YORKYOWN WASHINGTON AT YORKTOWN without extra charge, also a life-like t

shows without extra charge, also a life-like with the signing of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. The Price of Admission is 25 Cents. The visitor may, without extra charge, visit the instrial Art Museum in Memorial Hall, Hertjeulture way of waiting rooms baggage rooms lunch-counter, and dising room in the Department of Public Comfort. The best place for excursion parties to be found it.

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tions of responsibility on the Western frontier,
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habits of the Indians, and of the features of the
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ST. LAUKENT, LACHESNEZ, Wed., May 30. 7 m. —VILLE DE PARIS, DURAND..... Wed., June 4, 1 b. m. LABIKADOI, SANGERS..... Wed., June 4, 1 b. m. PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine). TO HAVRE—Ist Gabla, \$100; Second Cabla, \$65; Third Cabla, \$33, Steerage, \$36, including wine, bedding, and utensits. TO PLYMOUTH, LONDON, or any railway station in England: a England:
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Cabins, 800, 865 and 870, according to accommodations. Resure stokets, \$10 to \$125, currency, Second Cabins, 585, Return tickets, 805, Storage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.

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FAIRBANKS' SCALES
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25-careful to buy only the Gentles Mr. John A. Rice, formerly proprietor of the rand Pacific, Mr. Simeon Farwell, of J. V. Far-ell & Co., and Mr. John McCullough, the eminent agedian, left this city yesterday morning for

Mr. George McOmber, formerly of the Briggs oure, this city, in connection with Mr. Colburn, well-known Eastern hotel man, has taken the lifton House, Niagara Falls, which was opened of the season on Thursday last.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by analyse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE allding), was, at 8 a. m., 52 deg.; 10 a. m., 53; m., 55; 3 p. m., 54; 8 p. m., 50. Barometer 8 a. m., 30.18; 8 p. m., 30.18.

Miss Marie T. Courcelles, the brilliant corre-pondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, is at the almer House. Miss Courcelles gained wide repu-ation as correspondent of the New York Herald uring the siege of Paris, of which city she at that eriod was a resident.

The inventory of the Illinois Distillery, lately seized for violation of the revenue laws, was combited yesterday. In addition to the distillery suilding, plant, corn, mait, etc., there are on concern is valued at \$300,000.

The Stockton Hotel, Cape May, N. J., of which Mr. S. P. Skinner, of this city, is cashier, will open for the season June 16 instead of 28, as heretofore announced. The Stockton is one of the best-kept of all sca-shors resorts, and Mr. Skinner the most obliging of cashiers. Several Chicago families have already taken rooms at the Stockton for the summer.

preliminary organization of the Chicago So-y of Decorative Art took place Thursday even-at the residence of Mrs. Henry J. Willing, No. Rush street. A few of the managers were ted, and the subject of the constitution and complete organization of the Society referred he managers. Measures were taken to secure ther memberships, and the election of addi-nal officers deferred to a future meeting.

all officers deferred to a fature meeting.

call was issued yesterday through the press
all those ladies interested in the decoration of
soldiers graves at Calvary Lemetery to meet
tarday afternoon in the LaSaile street store of
Grand Pacific Hotel at 2 o'clock. Up to 4
ock but one lady had put in an appearance. It
ild most certainty therefore appear that, if the
es are to be depended upon for the decoration
the graves of these martyrs for their country,
dead are not liable to be very extensively honi with floral and evergreen tributes.

It was intimated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesteray that the proposed grand celebration spoken of
few days ago, to come off on the coming Fourth
July in this city, had in part failen through,
he reason assigned was that the right sort of
irft was not evinced by the parties most interted, and that those were certain obstacles in the
ty. It seems to be hard to raise the money for
a freworks display on the Lake-Front, on acint of the hard times. It is said that a new
ort will be made and a public meeting for the

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. C. R. Matson, who are upperintending the preparation of the flowers and evergreens for Decoration D ay, ask ome of the pakriotic ladies of Chicago o come forward and assist them in getting he evergreen wreaths, crosses, etc., ready. They rill all have to be in shape by Tuesday evening, a Decoration Day occurs on Wednesday. It is, herefore, necessary to make haste. Ladies intersted will please call at the Union League Clubooms, in the Grand Pacific Hotel, where they will est to work and their services gratefully appreciated.

de Chicago Chemical Society met last evening or rather adverse circumstances. The key to room could not be found, and for awhile they begging a place to meet. They finally secured use of a room at No. 77 Dearborn street, at as used to paint skeletons in, and although the minodations were meagre, transacted some ness. Prof. Garrison was in the chair. The mittee on Fees reported the schedule of a New t society, but it was referred for amendment. Newman read a paper on the "Detection of terations in voiatile oils," and Prof. Reinseth a some interesting exhibitions with the microsome exhibitions with the microsome exhibition with the microsome exhibitions with the microsome exhibition with the microsome e

Association, corner of State and Monroe, and proved to be perhaps the most enjoyalat the many pleasant meetings. The exerere under the suspices of the Reading Club, consisted of readings, recitations, nusic, both instrumental and vocal, excellence of the performance shows for preparation and a great interest in the The hall last night was so completely that more than one hundred persons were to obtain seats. It were, perhaps, unfair dispectal mention to the efforts of one to clusion of others, since all were so deservourmendation; but it should be remarked as reading of Miss Gavin and the singing of tason afforded the greatest satisfaction and ad well-merited approbation.

A warning to hotel thieves was yesterday evening practically enunciated by a fatal accident which occurred set the Grand Pacific Hotel. About 6 o'clock a guest of the house was going into his room, when he heard some one open his window. After he opened his door no one was to be seen. This gentleman's room is on the fourth floor of the hotel, on the Jackson street front. Upon opening the window and locking down, he was horrified by seeing a few persons standing around a mangled and bleeding form, he payement. An alarm was given, and upon going out it was found that the victim was George Ramey, a negro, about 20 years of age. He was taken into the hotel, where he died about 7:30 o'clock hast evening. Ramey had been employed at the hotel as a bell-boy about eight or nine months ago, and was discharged for stealing. He had obtained a pass-key to the

ACCIDENTS.

At 8:30 last evening, a term of horses attached to a pop wagon, owned and driven by Henry Mattie, of No. 370 Archer avenue, ran away and dumped the driver out at the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-fourth street, seriously intuining him.

injuring him.

At 5 o'clock last evening David McPhali, aged 5 years, while playing in front of his home, No. 96 Hun street, was accidentally struck on the head by the fall of some railroad ties some workmen were cribbing up, and was so seriously braised and cut that Dr. Strong has doubts as to his recovery.

By telegraph from St. Louis Fire Marshal Shay of this city requests the boys not to give it away, He decamped from that city last evening with one of its fairest belies, and is expected to pass through here on his honeymoon this morning. He and his bride have the congratulations of the entire Fire Department.

At 5 o'clock last evening a man, who is supposed o reside in the southwestern portion of the city, was found lying in an insensible condition on the traine at the corner of Twenty-third and Butter-seld streets. He is about 50 years old, blue eyes, lark haar, and smooth face, and may be found at the County Hospital, whither he was sent for treatment.

ment.

At 6:45 last evening Jacob Judd, aged 35 years, while in an intoxicated condition attempted to sit on the railing of the visionet at Madison street bridge, and, lossing his balance, fell to the ground, a distance of some thirty-five feet. From the fact that he bled comiderably from the nose and mouth it is thought that he was seriously if not fatally injured. He was removed to his home on Milwaukee avenue by Officer 6. Dawey.

TRMPERANCE.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a meeting yesterday morning at No. 148 Madison street. Brs. T. B. Chase presided, and there was a full attendance.

gaed the pledge. Prayers were continually asked by.

Mrs. C. B. Alton reported as to the meetings elds at Twenty-fifth street and Portland avenue at from eighty to one hundred attended, and the sticket was good.

The meetings at No. 221 West Madison street and other places were also flourishing.

Mrs. L. S. Rounds reported that un increased increased increased increased was manifest in the cause, and more people sited the office of the Corresponding Secretary as formerly. Eight names had been added to epicloge-book. At the daily 3 o'clock meetings a average attendance was about 100. During the oath 127 persons asked for prayer, and fifty greed the piedge.

After accepting the resignation of Mrs. William itt, Press and Pulpit Secretary, the Union adurance.

for the cutting of thin sections of brain for microscopic inspection, which he fully explained.

At the close of the lecture the President stated that the next thing in order was the action to be taken upon the proposition made at the last meeting to change the by-laws regarding the initiation fees and the annual dues, so as to make the former read \$3 instead of \$10, and the latter \$2 instead of \$5. This change on motion was made. The by-laws were further changed so as to make the meetings of the Society monthly instead of semi-monthly as heretofore. The balloting for officers for the ensuing year then took place, resulting as follows: President, Henry W. Fuller; Vice-Presidents, Dr. H. Lester Curtis and Charles S. Fallows; Recording Secretary, Dr. O. C. Oliver; Treasurer, B. Thomas; Trustees, W. H. Summers, Dr. Samuel Jones, H. M. Thompson, James Colgrove, and Prof. E. Bastin. The meeting adjourned after the transaction of some unimportant business, so far as the public is concerned, including a report of a suggestive nature by the retiring President.

ing a report of a suggestive nature by the retiring President.

**Rerman House-N. B. Blackston, Boston; the Hon. E. Ely. Rochester, N. Y.; the Hon. G. R. Hubbard, Meriden; Judge H. B. Hopkins, Peoria; R. L. Lane, Bockford; O. G. Tuttle, Connecticuit; A. G. Adams, Burlington; the Hon. M. L. Joslyn, Woodstock; C. B. Throckmorton, U. S. A.; Samuel Tate, Memphis, James D. Lansing, Utica; F. L. Lorring, Philadelphia; J. W. Moore, Baltimore. "Femon", James D. Lansing, Utica; F. L. Lorring, Philadelphia; J. W. Moore, Baltimore. "Femon", Journal of Charles J. Mason, San Prancisco; P. A. Santh, Poltaburg; C. S. Smith, Montrea; T. O. Campbell, Omshat: G. B. Smith, Montrea; T. O. Mason, Manchester, Eng.; D. C. Morton, Salt Lake, A. Low, New York. "Grand Pucific—M. C. Ingilia, Cincinnsti; the Hon. S. M. Etter, Springfield; Carlos Trench, Connecticuit; W. B. Hibbard, Salt Lake; M. Piper, London; Judge S. B. Hahn, Boston; the Hon. J. B. Culver, Duluth; Wharton Mc-Knigh, Pittsburg; J. B. Oilver, Milwankee; J. Hugh Peters, New York; A. B. Leet, Grand Hapda; Z. C. Collier, Memphis; M. Fottsdam, Philadelphia; E. K. Armstrong, Betroit; L. Ferrar, Paris, France, G. H. Crosby, Leaven worth; G. W. F. Atkinson, General College, M. S. Smith, Port Huron. "Fusion, General Haven, Louis, P. L. College, Peters, Peters

THE CANAL FUND.

SENATOR HAINES' RESOLUTION.

About the most tangible thing that was done in the Senate at Springfield during its late session was the passage of a resolution, prepared and offered by the Hon. J. C. Haines, providing that a com-

the Senate at Springfield during its late session was the passage of a resolution, prepared and offered by the Hon. J. C. Haines, providing that a committee of three be appointed to "investigate and report," first, the amount of money received by the City of Chicago from the State under and pursuant of an act in force Oct. 20, 1871, whereby the lien of the City of Chicago upon the revenues of the Illinois & Michigan canal was discharged by paying to the city the amount expended by deepening the canal, amounting to apward of \$3,000,000, and it was provided that "not less than one-fifth, nor to exceed one-third, of said sum so appropriated and received by said city shall be applied in reconstructing the bridges and the public buildings destroyed by fire upon the original sites thereof"; second, what disposition has been made of said money; what buildings have been erected, where located, and the cost thereof; how much of said funds remain unexpended, and how the same has been invested; and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and shall make such report to the Governor, provided such Committee shall incur no expense to the State, nor be entitled to per diem or expenses.

This resolution was passed on the day before adjournment, and Mr. J. C. Haines was appointed Chairman, Senators Bonfield and Maybourne composing the other two members of the Committee. Senator Haines arrived in this city the night before last, and yesterday morning a reporter for TRE TRIBUNE waited upon him at the Flicelity Savings Bank to learn further particulars concerning the measure adopted. He was very busy, however, and but a short conversation could be held. In the first place he gave an outline of the history of the appropriation, as stated above, and said that the balance, over and above the sum taken for bridges and public buildings, was to go toward defraying the expenses of the police, Fire Department, cic., of the city. This appropriation composed the Fire Fund donated the City of Chicago by the State.

Now,

THE BABIES.

AN INCREASED ATTENDANCE,
The crowd at the Exposition Building yesterday afternoon, to look at the baby-show, was by far the largest of any of the three days. The little ones on exhibition included youngsters ranging from 18 months to 2 years old. There were about eighty-three specimens, all chubby, hearty, and beautiful, according to parental ideas. Perhaps The Tribune representative is biased because of his sex, but he cannot help but state, as a matter of truth and justice, that the boy babies yesterday made by far the best showing. Nearly all that were exhibited were beauties, but the male sex was remarkable for handsome, curly-

babies yesterday made by far the best showing. Nearly all that were exhibited were beauties, but the male sex was remarkable for handsome, curly-haired obserubs, with bright and snarkling eyes. The girls, however, had many sweet-featured and pretty representatives, but there were some remarkably homely ones among them. They were the exception though, not the rule. The mothers all thought their bables pretty, and therefore no names need be mentioned. There were some infants present who represented some of our oldest and most solid families.

Johnny Hand kept the bables and mothers in good humor with sweet music. Secretary Reynolds looked with beaming face upon the success of the enterprise. To-day will be the grand finsle. At 10 o'clock the show will open for the grand sweepstake orizes, which will be \$100 each in gold for the best boy and girl. The exhibits will include the three classes of the previous days. For to-day there are over 400 entries, including thirty pairs of twins. The lady judges have had their hands full, and at 5 o'clock this afternoon the prizes will be awarded and paid in gold. Immediately after, the judges, by previous arrangement, will take a bailoon trip to Hong Kong, China, and return when the roses bloom again, in order to avoid the scowls of disappointed parents.

The refreshment stand of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum will be kept open all day, in charge of Mrs. Andrews. The entire receipts go to the benefit of the Home, and, as the prices are most reasonable, the public should not fail to remember this charity. So far the baby-show has been a success, and this evening will bring it to a close.

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts yesterday were but \$400. The Treasurer yesterday redeemed city certifi-cates to the amount of \$30,000. The Committee on Schools is called to meet

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$223 from the City Collector, \$226 from the Comptroller, and \$5,518 from the Water Department. The Department of Public Works will to-day is sue an estimate of \$2,346 to Fitzsimons & Con nell for work on the Fallerinon avenue conduit
All but a few feet of the land tunnel of the conduit
has been completed. The work has cost thus fa
the sum of \$309.031.

has been completed. The work has cost thus far the sum of \$303, 031.

The work on the new sewers has advanced so far that there have been completed, the sewers on Twenty-second street, from Loomis to Centre avenue; Nutt street, from Sixteenth to Eighteenth; Seventeenth street, from Centre avenue to a point 435 feet east thereof; and on Eighteenth street, from Fifth to May street.

Seven new cases of scarlet fever were reported yesterday. Thirteen deaths have occurred from that disease this week. Two cases of varioloid were also reported to the Health Department yesterday. They are to be found at No. 450 West Ninsteenth street, where a case of small-pok was discovered not many weeks ago, and at No. 222 Cass street. Both will be correctly attended to.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: John P. Roberts, a three-story and basement store-dwelling, No. 35 Kinzle street, to cost \$3,500; John Zeel. a two-story and basement store-dwelling, No. 122 North Clark street, to cost \$3,500; E. Mueller, a two-story store-dwelling. No. 192 North Clark street, to cost \$3,500; E. Mueller, a two-story after dealing, No. 107 Larraboe street, to cost \$3,000; All the street of the cost \$1,000; E. Glement, two five-story and basement stores, 36x 100 feet each, Nos. 22, 24, and 28 River street, to cost \$8,000 each.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division met in the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon and listened to the arguments, pro and cost, of a lot of property-owners, some of whom desire a wepcal of the ordinance passed some five years ago for the extension of South Dearborn street, and who have drawn up and presented to the Connell a petition to that effect, and of the others who desire that the ordinance passed some three years ago for the extension of South Dearborn street, and who have drawn up and presented to the Connell a petition to that effect, and of the others who desire that the ordinance passed some

when the state of the extension of South Dearborn street, and who have drawn up and presented to the Council a petition to that effect, and of the others who desire that the ordinance shall be immediately enforced. Exhaustive arguments were made against the petition, and all the reasons, by frequent repetition become familiar, were used to impress the Committee. The side for the repeal was not as numerously represented, and therefore action was deferred. Corporation-Counsel Anthonsia online in the effect that the Causall could

alleged injustice of the assessment, and this point the Committee is inclined to believe sound. The Judeciary Committee met in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon, and considered various matters. Among them was the ordinance prepared by Corporation-Counsel Anthony providing for a course of procedure in the case of contested Aldermanic elections. After some deliberation and discussion (the latter with Attorney Brackett, in whose hands Riordan, a defeated Aldermanic aspirant in the Seventh Ward, has placed his case of contest for the seat in the Council which Hildreth wants to occupy), the Committee decided to recommit the ordinance to the Council, with the recommendation that it be referred to a special committee. Ald. Glibert's resolution calling for a revision and compilation of all the laws and ordinances now in force in the city was considered, and no action was taken, the Committee preferring to postpone action till they had inquired as to the probable cost of the work and the possibility of obtaining a competent person at a reasonable compensation. The sense of the Committee was that the revision, etc., was very much needed for general information, and also to have the city run entirely under one code of laws, and not this branch under the old charter, and that under the new, as is now the case.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The trial of Pike for the killing of Jones is set Most of the county offices will be closed Wednesday to enable the employes to take part in decorat

The work of boring the old artesian well at the Insane Asylum to a depth of 2,000 feet is reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

Application for judgment against all persons delinquent for taxes will be made before Judge

Wallace two weeks from Monday, or the 11th day of June. Commissioner Cleary announces that the Hospital Committee has at last succeeded in getting the expenses of the Hospital down to the lowest possible point.

Nothing has been heard recently of the proposi-tion to make county orders bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. The scheme has, doubtless, fallen through The jury in the case of Charles Dutton, who has been ou trial for several days for embezzlement, came into the Criminal Court yesterday morning with a verdict of "not guilty." Dutton was at once discharged.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association, it is rumored, is discussing the project of employing a competent mechanic to look after the public interest in connection with the Court-House work. A good idea.

The brickwork on the new Court-House cannot now be complained of, from the fact that very little is being done. Unless Sexton hurries up, Walker will be asking damages for delays. He is now being retarded in the stonework by Sexton. now being retarded in the stonework by Sexton.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service was to have held a meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the matter of thick and thin stone, but somehow did not. The controlling spirits of the Committee were, however, in consultation under lock and key, with Rountree, for some time, which may account for there being no meeting. The question the Committee had to consider is a very delicate one, and up to the present the 'Hing' has, for obvious reasons, been opposed to giving Walker any advantages that do not belong to him, hence, it has been willing to sacrifice everything in the Court-House work to punish him and force him to terms. The conference with Rountree is understood to have brought about a determination not to touch the stone question further until the greater question of the use of granite for the entrances had been settled. If the granite scheme is carried through the 'Hing' will get a slice out of the job; if it is not, then it will be ready to entertain any propositions that Walker may have to make.

CRIMINAT.

The residence of J. K. Van Duzer, 4102 Indiana avenue, was entered by burglars Wednesday night, and about \$200 worth of silverware, clothing, and money stolen.

G. R. Simms is locked up at Central Station charged with beating a Granger, whose name the police refuse at present to divulge, out of a small of the gang. A large copper water-back and tank is, awaiting an owner at the Madison Street Station. It was found by Officer Gersch in the possession of George and William Harmon, and had evidently been freshly cut out of some residence.

Joseph Toney, a colored gentleman of calcimining proclivities, was before Hoyne yesterday charged with passing a counterfeit five on the Traders' National Bank. He was held in his own recognizance of \$500 to prove his good character. John Huebner, who was acquitted last summer for the murder of his wife, awoke in his sleep last Tuesday evening, and dressing himself, walked out of a window in his residence in the town of Niles, and was quite seriously though not dangerously injured.

ously injured.

Early Wednesday morning the residence of Louis Einie. No. 665 Archer avenue, was visited by burglars, who gained entrance by opening the lock on the front door with alppers. About \$300 worth of clothing and jewelry, including a ladies' gold watch, was carried off as plunder.

Detective Osterman left for Fort Wayne last evening to bring back to this city Louiss M. Han-son. who stole \$100 and a gold watch and chain from Rasmun Peterson of No. 132 Eric street, and then skipped for Denmark. She was headed off, however, by a telegram to Fort Wayne. Nellie Malle, a French girl, is at the Madison Street Station looking for her mother, Hannah Malle. She came on with Mary Breen from her uncle's house, John Thompson, of Rosetts, Fre-mont County, Col., and was to have met her moth-er here, but the train was delayed and they failed to connect.

to connect.

J. H. Anderson, the Superintendent of Rosehill Cemetery, was before Hoyne yesterday charged will selling "Milwaukee cider," alias lager beer, without having a license. The examination developed that the guilty party was his brother Phanucl, who will show cause to-day. J. H. was discharged.

discharged.

Early yestarday morning a citizen noticed some threves prying open the window of Hummel's shoeshop. No. 6 Clark street. He notified a policeman on duty on the bridge, and the latter arrived just in time to recover fourteen pairs of shoes, all that the threves handled, and which they left behind in their hasty departure.

their hasty departure.

Arresty; Marion Fitchette, for thumping and threatening to kill ida Yates, a mistress of her husband, because she demanded a settlement; Andrew O'Day, for maliciously beating John Murphy over the head with a stick without any provocation; Bridget Devine and David Quinn, larceny of a large quantity of wood from the Northern Transportation Company's docks on the North Branch of the river. Branch of the river.

A fellow, who gave the name of M. R. Powell, attempted to play an old trick yesterday, but failed of secrees. He called at the store of S. Hyman & Co., and selected jewelry which came to \$3,865, giving a check on the First National Bank in payment. They said they would hold the goods and send over and get the check cashed. They sent over, but didn't get the money: there was, of course, none in the bank to Powell's credit. Later in the day be called again, and begged pardon: he had fixed it "all right"; there were funds to his credit there. Drawing another check, he said he would take the jewelry with him, and proceeded to put a watch in his pocket, rings on his fingers, etc. Hyman & Co., however, object-

last seen of him.

Detective Michael Schaack yesterday made two creditable arrests. The first was Nicholas Graybill, an old difender who is only fourteen days out of the House of Correction, and who yesterday sneaked into a private residence on Superior street and "cabbaged" about \$100 worth of clothine, cutlery, and silverware. The second was James Lee, young in years but old in sin. He was caught at 10:30 last night, and is wanted for holding up a man named Michael Donahue and robbling him of a silver watch and chain, worth \$50, and \$7 in cash. This he did in broad daylight yesterday afternoon on North. Market street, and was assisted by a "pal," who gagged the victim and prevented his making an outery. Donahue is only two days out from Janesville, Wia, and fell in with the theves at a neighboring saloon. Lee was minutely searched at the station, but none of the property could be found upon him.

The passengers on the incoming morning train

with the thieves at a neighboring shoot.

minutely searched at the station, but none of the property could be found upon him.

The passengers on the incoming morning train over the Burlington & Quincy Road do not know how nearly they came being tumbled into a promiscuous heap at the Centre avenue crossing shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Just as the train hove in sight, a young ruffian, who was positively identified as one Michael Feeney, was seen to rash forward and throw off a switch, which, if allowed to remain in the position he placed it, would have thrown the train off the track and down a slight embankment, and at the rate of speed the train came in the accident could not have failed to be of the most serious character. Fortunately, the attention of a switchman some little distance away was directed to the misplaced switch, and by the greatest effort he reached it just in time to save the train. The young devil, for such he really must be, ran off, and has not since been captured. He cannot escape, however, as the entire police force in that section of country are hotly pursuing him.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The Board of Village Trustees held an irregular and prolonged meeting Thursday evening. All the members were present with the exception of Trus-

ee Kedzie. The Village Attorney presented a petition, signed by the property-owners of Blocks 14 and 20, ask-ing the Board to authorize the President to issue a tract with Charles Bartlett to construct a sewe

contracts.

A motion prevailed granting a release to all claims of the village against a certain farm at Vaukegan owned by Henry Onkes, provided that fr. Snyder, who holds similar claims, will join in

claims of the village against a certain farm at Waukegan owned by Henry Oakes, provided that Mr. Snyder, who holds similar claims, will join in the release.

Mr. Charles Micker was elected Poundmaster for the North Ward.

The bond of Peter Sweetland as Street Commissioner was presented and accepted, with J. A. Daniels and Charles Wigren as agretica.

The Superintendent of the Water-Works, having been instructed to clear the inlet pipes and the well of all sand, and then to make a careful inspection of the amount accumulated after a certain length of time, reported the process and amount in detail to the Board. He recommended that a diver be employed to shovel away the sand at the joint, and that a close inspection be made of the pipe before the final settlement with the contractor. He also recommended the purchase of eight flushing-valves for street mains. There has been more or less and accumulating in the mains, and it can only be removed by means of these valves. Unless something of this kind is cone immediately a serious obstacle may present itself in case of fire. The report was referred to the Water-Works Committee. The Chairman of the Water-Works Committee stated that the total additional expense by the breakage of the inlet pipe amounted to \$1, 111. 43. The report was accepted and placed on the table.

Trustee Kellogg recommended the following ordinance for the Board's action: That all persons applying for water to be used out of the village limits shall be charged 1½ per cent of the assessed valuation of the premises where such water may be used in addition to the ordinary water rates.

The question of legality arose and was discussed at some length, when Dr. Davis made a motion referring the matter to the Village Attorney. It was carried.

The engineer of the Water-Works made a report for the month of April, the expenses being \$385.84, and the construction account \$61.21; total, \$447.05. The report was referred to the Water-Works Committee.

The Treasurer sequested that the ordinance No. 149 requiring

250 and 253 Wabash avenue, yesterday afternoon. A goodly number of appreciative visitors, including prominent clergymen, journalists, and others, were in attendance, and were hearty in their encomiums of Mr. W. L. Tomlins' masterly playing and of the organ's immense power, beautiful quality, and extraordinary carrying capacity of tone. The organ was acknowledged to be a remarkable contribution to the musical instrument world, and the acme of excellence in everything pertaining to the art to the musical instrument world, and the acme of excellence in everything pertaining to the art of cabinet-organ manufacture.

The Chicago branch of the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company is now fully established in its new business home. It occupies the whole of four spacious floors of the fine building at the numbers named, and carries an immense stock of the peerless instruments which have given this Company such eminent renown throughout two hemispheres.

JOLIET, ILL.

Here you have it! Be sure you don't lose it!

Give this wonderful enterprise your support!

Call at Ingalls' (late C. S. Newell) next Sunday,

and leave your subscription for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE and Times; four papers at 30 cents,

A LIBERAL DONATION. But a few years ago the piano was regarded as an article de luze, only to be attained by those who belonged to what the world calls the wealthy, re-fined and aristocratic classes. Now it is regarded simply an absolutely necessary accompaniment to home life. Without a piano no household is com-

plete. It forms an integral part of the lares and penates. Every piano should possess these three requisites—an even, full-toned register, scientific requisites—an even, full-toned register, scientific and artistic construction, and cheapness,—always bearing in mind the first two. There are so-called cheap planos, but these are dear at any price. There are thousands of music boxes which, when new, are well calculated to deceive, but they possess no staying qualities, and a six months' wear develops the fact, to the mortification and disgust of the owner, that they were simply made to sell and not to be used in interpreting the delicious strains of a Strauss waltz or a sonata by Beethoven. The Mathushek plano meets all the conditions named, and is a marvel of genius in every way. Its tones are clear, full and round; its register is as even as and is a marvel of genius in every way. Its tones are clear, full and round; its register is as even as can be demanded by the most acute ear, and in workmanship it cannot be surpassed. It is scientifically put together. The factory is an immense single story building, lighted from the roof. The preparation of the various portions of the instrument is conducted in one room, in which the temperature is always constant. Hence when the finisher comes to put the different pieces of the instrument together, they are all under the same atmospheric conditions. In the finished instrument there can be no disparities in the contraction or expansion. Whatever change takes place affects all parts alike. Contraction and expansion are always uniform. Hence the instrument will keep longer in tune, and wear better and longer, than those which are made without any regard to these important scientific conditions. In point of cheapness the Mathushek defies competition. The ground on which the factory stands, valued at \$12,500, and a cash bonus of \$5,000 were donated to the Company; and, in addition, the people of West Haven, by a popular vote, exempted the Company from taxation for a space of ten years. Any business enterprise which is exempt from taxation and rent, or its equivalent, interest on the money invested in its realty, can sell its manufactures at a smaller profit than the producer who does not enjoy these privileges. Hr. Edwin Rowe, a prominent member of the Company, was in the city a few days ago, with whom a Trunum reporter had a very piessant interview on the manufacture of pianos, and from him obtained the facts resistive to the liberality of are clear, full and round; its register is as

FIGURES

appropriated by the Thirtieth General Assembly to be expended under the supervision of the State Board of Public Charities is \$1,550,342.35, which listributed among the State ch tional institutions as follows:

Total \$1.555, 342.35

Of the above total, \$1,060,000 is for the ordinary expenses of the institutions for two years from July 1, 1877. The estimated average number of inmates to be cared for during these two years is about 2, 850, which would make the per capita cost by the year about \$185 for each inmate, or a trifle over \$3.50 a week.

The balance of the appropriation is for specific purposes, as follows:
Additional provisions for the insane. \$291,000.00 kepairs and improvements. \$0,500.00 Land. \$4,000.00

8495 849 95 Total....

CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

How They Pan Out in New York. New York, May 25.—Collector Arthur an Naval-Officer Cornell had a lengthy secret inter view with the Custom-House Commission to-day.

The Chamber of Commerce Committee was invited to appear before the Commission on June 4, and offer suggestions and testimony.

One affidavit, signed by United States Weigher

One affidavit, signed by United States Weigher Charles Blackie, was submitted denying the charges preferred against him and his assistants by Gautz, Jones & Co., of not weighing half the goods passing through his charge.

Collector Arthur submitted a statement showing the number of persons employed under other Collectors and the number discharged. The number of employes now is 1,011, which is more than ever before, and his removals for the year amounted only to 23 per cent, while under previous Collectors it went up to 38 per cent.

under previous Collectors it went up to 38 percent.

James J. Kelly was examined, and said he knew several men employed in the Appraiser's Department to be bad and dishonest men. One of them is under indictment for keeping a gambling house. One was dismissed from the Police Department for grave charges. Another was dismissed from the Custom-House for stealing brandy, but was reinstated by Appraiser's Tench., and is now at work in the Appraiser's Department.

A. S. Vanderpool testified that he knew of a Custom-House official who received money from the Anchor Line steamships for allowing their goods to remain on dock instead of taking them to the bonded warehouse.

The Commission adjourned, to meet Monday, the 4th of June.

continued that he be continued to the co

Manson, Wis., May 25.—The last Legislature passed a law authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commission of Five for the purpose of redistricting the judicial districts of the State. There are thirteen districts at present. The work in some of the older districts is very laborious, the Judges being busy in the discharge of their official duties being busy in the discharge of their official duties being busy in the discharge of their official duties hearly every week in the year, while in some of the newly-created districts but very little work is done. The Governor has appointed as such Commission O. B. Thomas of Prairie du Chien, James G. Jonkins of Milwaukee, Michael Griffin of Ean Claire, J. W. Losey of LaCrosse, and Henry B. Harshaw of Oshkosh, who will, as far as practicable, evenly apportion the districts, so that the work may fall evenly upon all the Judges. It is thought that the work, after the apportionment is made, can be done by ten Judges instead of thirteen, as now, and the Commission and thoubless suggest a plan to the next Legislature for which the reduction can be made, and therefor environte a sum to the people of the State. All themsembers of the Commission are lawyers of race nized ability, two being Democrats and three Republicans, and the finding of the Commission will be fair and honorable. The State Journal to night has a special from Portland, Me., announcing the election of the Hon. T. D. Kanouse, of Wisconsin, as Chief Templar of the World's Grand Lodge of Good Templars, and Minneapolis, Minn., selected as the next place for holding the session of the Grand Lodge.

THE MORMON CONGRESSMAN. THE MORMON CONGRESSMAN.

SALT LAKE, May 25.—The matter of the application of the District-Attorney to have the naturalization certificate of George Q. Cannon declared
void came up in the District Court to-day on motion of the counsel for the defense to have a certain allegation of the complainant stricken out.
The motion was argued on both sides, and denied
by the Court.

NORTHERN METES AND BOUNDS.
SAN FRANCISCO. May 25.—A Victoria dispatch says the survey of the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia shows that the line in and British Columbia shows that the line intersects Stickeen River eighteen miles from the coast, much nearer its mouth than supposed, which will enable sea-going steamers to proceed up the river to British territory, without detention from Amer-can Customs authorities.

LINCOLN PAVILION.

This popular summer resort, corner North Clark and Grand streets, will be open to the public to-day, with a grand concert by the entire Great Western Light Guard Band, James Clauster leader. Western Light Guard Band, James Clauster leader. Mr. Phil Winter, the proprietor, has spared neither pains nor expense to make his garden one of the most delightful summer resorts of families, and will conduct the same in a manner which has made similar institutions throughout Europe the gathering-place of the most fashionable society. MESSRS. LEWIS & NEWELL,

MESSRS. LEWIS & NEWELL,
of the Chicago Music Company, are now ready to
receive their friends at their new store, 152 State
street, where can be found the choicest stock of
foreign and domestic music ever opened in this
city. Teachers especially will find in this stock
everything to meet their wants.
The Chicago Music Company, 152 State street,
importers and dealers in all kinds of musical instruments, strings, etc. SLEEPLESS NIGHTS steepless Nights
are not unfrequent with consumers of tea and coffee. A well-made cup of chocolate or cocoa will
be found not only palatable and nourishing, but
conducive to a good night's rest. Grocers will
furnish the best quality, if you ask for that prepared by Walter Baker & Co.

you get the best set of teeth for \$8: A liberal patronage, the most skilled workmanship combined with the benefits of all modern improvements. This is the secret of Dr. McChesney's great success.

THE NEW EXCELSION OIL STOVES.
One of the latest and best oil stores we have seen is the above stove, manufactured by the Coleman Gas-Apparatus Company, of 223 Clark street.

The stoves we have seen are marvels of beauty and completeness. They are much larger than any of the other stoves, and are porfect in point or safety. Indeed, the Company offer a reward of \$1,000 to any one who can explode them by any fair means. Their office is crowded with customers. Call and see them. They advertise for State and souphy assents.

THE ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO. agents for the Standard organ Quality guaranteed. No. 156

SUMMER EDUCATION. Most schools have long summer vacations, which gives an opportunity to the pupils to brush up dur-ing the summer in special branches at H. B. Bry ant's Chicago Business College, where there are no

MISS EMMA C. THURSBY WRITES COPELIN.
"My pictures from you, I think, are the best
have had, and pronounced by all my friends th
most beautifully finished they have ever seen."

PARDEE—ELDERKIN—At Elkhorn, Wis., May 23, by the Rev. Luther Pardee, Rector of Calvary Church, Chicago, assisted by the Rev. C. M. Pallen, Rector of St. John's Church, Kikhorn. Frank Pardee, of Chicago, and Miss Hattie Elderkin, youngest daughter of the Hon. Edward Elderkin, of Elkhorn. VAN INGEN-LAWTON-At the residence of the bride's parents, Newport, R. I., May 22, by the Rev. Dr. Thayer, Henry S. Van Ingen, of Chicago, and Emma C., daughter of E. W. Law-ton.

SCHOFF—At his late residence, in this city, of typhoid fever, Homer F. Schoff, Esq., in the 51st year of his age.

PARKHURST—On the 24th inst., of pleuro pneumonia, Ella A., wife of S. B. Parkhurst, in the 29th year of her age.

Funeral Sunday from No. 32 Langley avenue.

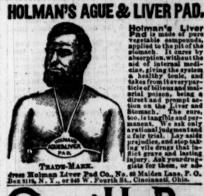
WHITE—On Friday, May 25, at 7:50 a. m., after a lingering illness, Mrs. Then C., wife of Michael White, aged 35 years 6 months and 10 days.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 94 Miller street, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Jesnit Church and depot; thence by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited.

OMPTON—On the 24th inst., of brain fever, at 10 o'clock p. m., William R. Compton, youngest son of John R. and Eliza Compton, aged 5 years and 8 months.

BRENNAN—On May 24, at 6 p. m., Bridget

BRENNAN—On May 24, at 6 p. m., Bridget Brennan, aged 77 years. Fundral from her late residence, 168 Johnson street, at 9 o'clock, 26th inst., by carriages to Sacred Heart Church, thence to Calvary.



VANILLA CHOCOLATE

BREAKFAST, LUNCH,

Defies all Honest Competition.

Headquarters for Base-Ball Supplies. Wholesale and Retail. Spaleing's League Ball, sample by mail st. 50. Professional Dead, \$1.25. Amateur Dead, \$1.00. Spalding's New System Soore Books, 10, 25, and 50 cents. CLUB UNIFORMS a Speciality. Illustrated Catalogue free.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT STEIN'S STORE,

106 MADISON-ST. CLOTHES-CLEANING. Your Old
Clothes

LADIES AND GENTS.

Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & Helding expense. Expr

HAIR GOODS Wholesale and Retail. Send for price list.
Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Hairdissant plates tryles 50 cts. Wigs made
to order and warranted.
El. BURNHAM.
29 W. Mauson St., CHICASO.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Positively Closing Sale, THIS MORNING,

AT OUR STORES, 78 & 80 RANDOLPH-ST. Rogers' Plated Ware, Silverware, Jewelry, Etc.

THE GOODS MUST BE SOLD. RLISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctr's. By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO. Auctioneers, 84 and 85 Randolph-st.

New Furniture, CARPETS NEW AND USED.

Extensive Sale of Superior Watches, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Cuttery, Satchela Albuma, Clocka, Booka, Stationery, general stock of Fancy Goods, Large Sate, Show Case, Shelving, Counters, Gas Fixtures, etc., being entire stock at Store

242 State-st., corner of Jackson.
All to be sold regardless of cost. Sale to commence SATURDAY, May 28, at 2 and 7:30 p. m., and continuing at same time until all are sold.

HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

Also, a large lot of second-hand house

TE 1

tionable, especially if applied to hair, trritating the scale, and in aches. The character of the ingre-from the statement of a gentle scenting of Soaps his business; he

ting of Soops his business; he recommend was the most officers of the supployment was the a saven to ten years being the longua price of the occupation could be followed, see difficulty of procuring a perfectly year to be a see that obvitated, however, thank or the see that obvitated, however, then a supplied and chemical will of W. B. T. Bar apprice and chemical will of W. B. T. Bar apprice and chemical will be a supplied to the second seed of the seed of the second seed of the se

B. T. BABBITT, New York Ch

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BUTTERS & CO.'S Regular Saturday Furniture & SATURDAY, May 28, at 9:30 o'clock At their Salesrooms, 118 and 120 We of the usual assortment of Household Ge-

MORTGAGEE'S SALE Coffee John's Restauran

AT AUCTION.

t No. 179 West Madison-st., MONDAT MORTHS lay 28, at 10 o'clock. Also a fine burgy-horse, (will go in I mississ, his uggy, and harness. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Austiness

ABE LIPMAN, Pawnbroke, Will hold an Auetion Sale of UNREDEEMED PLEDGES Jewelry and Merch

MONDAY AND TUESDAY MORNINGS, HET 28 IN 2

At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rosses

WM. A. BUTTERS & O.
Northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Madasa

BANKRUPT SALE

Wm. J.HANNA'S STOCK Tuesday Morning, May 20,

At 10 o'clock, at Store, No. 34 and 36 South Cont.
Among the goods to be sold is a large lot of Fram plements, Machinery, Etc., Etc.
WM. A. BUITZERS & CO., Assessment

WEDNESDAY TRADE SALL 200 Packages Glassware, A. Tumbiers, Ales, Wines, Lamps Lamps Co.

WHITE GRANITE and YELLOW VIE

THURSDAY TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHIA

Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, And Wool Hats.

Thursday Morning. May 31, at 9:30 o'clock At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, second feer. City and Country Merchants will always find peal alable goods at our sales. WM.-A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction

A CHOICE COLLECTION

OF

OIL PAINTINGS

Thursday Morning, May 31, At 10 o'clock, at Stores, 130 and 132 Wabash W. ast corner of Madison-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Australia

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

68 and 70 Wabash-sv.

On, Saturday, May 26, at 9 o'clock.

low and Rockingham Ware.

450 Lots W. G. Crockery, and To

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITU

Parior and Chamber Sets, Wire Springs, Hall Trees, Watnots, Lounges, Walter Shureaus, Chairs, Hockers, Easy Chairs, Risk, and Wool Mattresses, Extension and Control Wardrobes, Show Cases, Farior and Office Depts, Lambrequina, etc. 2, 307 lbs. Upstrings. C. P. GORR & CO., Assistance

REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS

SPECIAL OFFERING

By order of Robert Macdonald, New York. Iburg Embroideries, Swiss Embroideries, Liber B. Loom Edges, Embroidered Collars and Cuffs, Hachlefs, Victoria Lawns and Swiss Mulis. This

comprises all that is desirable in design or quality, will be sold without reserve in answer to impersion

DRESS SILKS

mands for money on the part of the Mann Country and City Merchants destring to reple stocks in these lines of goods will serve the terests by attending this sale.

Clothing,

Towels, Cutlery, Alpacas, Dress Linens,

Cottonades,

Trunks,

Notions,

Tuesday, May 29, 9:30 a.m.

AT AUCTION.

In Packages and Open Lots.

Invoice Fine Table Cutlery, Silver
Wre, Carpeta, and Ollestes.

WEDNESDAY Morning, May 30, 81 928 6

our Auction Rooms, 118 6 120 whath-8v.
WM. A. BUTTERS 6 CO., Asset

Sabbath Observa the Sunday P The Case of the Editor burg Publication B.T.BABBITT, New York

Up for Actio Perils of Presbyterian Responsible for the

PRESBYTEL

Proceedings of

A Deliverance on th

Day's Session

Assembly

tion of Sunday The Judicial Committe on the Appeals

McCune Ca Reports of the Commi ucation and Theo Seminarie

Receipt of the Letter fre South-It Will Not Re Its Position.

Long Report of the Com Work Among the

Woman's Meeting in Behal sions-Addresses by

PRESBYTERIA WORK AMONG GI

The General assembly was call by morning at 9 o'clock, the Mo The Rev. Mr. Halliday and the The Rev. Mr. Hailday short in felt led in prayer, and Dr. Eetli eighth chapter of the epistle to t Rev. P. M. Bartlett, D. D., mad aging report of a revival in Tenn for an outpouring of the Holy

The minutes of Thursday proved.

The Moderator announced that sames D. Kedzie on the Judicis the piace of Robert Shaw, who co He called attention to the fact on the Committee of Work mans who were not members of the very auxious to go home, and it

ence to them to hear the Mr. C. W. Stewart rose to a Mr. C. W. Stewart rose to a qualege. An overture from the Synod on the subject of sustentation had mentioned. The Chairman of the Church Polity said Thursday that to his hands. The overture was tes, and he moved that it be It was so referred.

Mr. Slebert moved that the action by, by which the report of the Cowork among the Germans was mad for Saturday, be reconsidered. If the first time in the history of Church, this subject was to come tion. For the first time the Germ had labored for a number of yo countrymen in connection with Church, were to be accorded a be sembly. They had been anxious opportunity, for they knew to amount of prejudice against amount of prejudice against the They knew there were great obstace of doing work among the Germans, that no church was more called uper any work among them than the Church. The cause was not inferious the control of the control of

with the week's work and longing the Sabath.

The Rev. Mr. Post was underst the President had appointed Carl after the material interests of the G was the duty of the Presbyterian after their religious interests.

Mr. Siebert said: "Hear us withe let us go home.

Mr. Logas and the report was Knoz was not present. He hope brough up this (Priday) morning.

The motion to reconsider was ag

The motion to reconsider was as FIXISG A TIME.

A Commissioner moved that the the first order of the day.

The Moderator said the regular be set aside for it. It must be tall tay, or displace one of the orders of Mr. Brawley moved that it be mad of the day for Monday.

The Moderator remarked that it wondenience if it could be entertain (a). on-managed if it could be entertain day).

Mr. Ballantine said it could be tr Dr. Knox came.

Mr. McKnight understood from the two hours would be sufficient.

Dr. Haffeld remarked that the Ju tee ought to make a report. There orders; and he did not see how they pate the matter.

orders, and he did not see how they paie the matter.

Mr. McKnight did not want it to the regular orders, but he thought i between the two.

A Commissioner moved that the o-the report of the Standing Committon—be taken up; but he yielded, the Committee on Bills and Overtumita report.

The Moderator called attention this was not neglecting the German on the work among them had been cand it might had had a hearing if it here. SUNDAY

SUNDAY

AND SUNDAY NEWSPAF

Dr. Van Dyke then read the follow
The Committee on Bills and Overture No
entitle of the Assembly on Overture No
entitle of the Assembly spains the action
Frie in the Committee of the Sewich
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Frie in the Committee of the Judicial
Friery of Assembly was first referred
to its Judicial committee. The Judicial
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Percale Shi Crashes, Gloves, Ginghams, Plaids, Oil Shades, Sun Bonne Suspender in reasing the Br. VAN DYKE, the Committee did not intend to a stood, because they had obeyed the Le Assembly, that they accepted the a complaint cannot lie where there indical rial. They by no means doctrine rial. Etc., Etc.

CARPETS---At 1 o'clock P GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Straw Good Bedspreads

At the conclusion of the reading of the many of the part of the conclusion of the reading of the part of the conclusion which would make the repeated of the characteristics of the cha hat the session put a member of that the session put a member of that of the common fame that he common fame that he controller of a Sunday me controller of the church declined to obtain of the Presbytery, resetting

BABBITT, New York City

e John's Restaurant AT AUCTION.

EDEEMED PLEDGES

AND TUESDAY MORNINGS. May 28 and

ANKRUPT SALE

J.HANNA'S STOCK

sday Morning, May 29,

WM. A. BUTTER'S & CO., Auticoners

DNESDAY TRADE SALE.

OO Packages Glassware,
umbiers, Ales, Wines, Lamps, Lager, Chr.

HURSDAY TRADE SALE.

d Shoes, Straw Goods,
And Wool Hate.

And Wool Hate.

And Wool Hate.

A Co.'s Auction Rooms, second floor.

Country Merchants will slways find good and
the at our sales.

Wall A. HUTTERS & Co.. Auctioners.

CHOICE COLLECTION OF

ULAR TRADE SALE

Responsible for the Publica-tion of Sunday Papers. The Judicial Committee Sits Down on the Appeals in the

PRESBYTERIANS.

Day's Session of the

Sabbath Observance and the Sunday Press.

burg Publication Brought Up for Action.

Perils of Presbyterians Who Are

Assembly.

McCune Case. senorts of the Committees on Edneation and Theological Seminaries.

Receipt of the Letter from the Church South-It Will Not Recede from Its Position.

las Report of the Committee on the Work Among the Germans.

Tenan's Meeting in Behalf of Home Missions-Addresses by the Missionaries.

PRESBYTERIANS.

WORK AMONG GERMANS. eridious exercises.

heral assembly was called to order yestering at 9 o'clock, the Moderator, the Rev.

hy moming at 9 o'clock, the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Bells, in the chair.

The Rev. Mr. Halliday and the Rev. L. C. Colmit led in prayer, and Dr. Ecils read from the
again chapter of the epistle to the Romana. The
prev. P. M. Bartlett, D. D., made a very encourging report of a revival in Tennessee, and prayed
is as outpouring of the Holy Spirit on all the

I. Sebert moved that the action of the Assem-by which the report of the Committee on the it smong the Germans was made the third order Saturday, be reconsidered. He said that, for any time in the history of the Presbyterian ch, the subject was to come up for considera-For the first time the German ministers, who

AND SUNDAY

AND SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

I. Van Dyke then read the following:

I. Oan Dyke then read the sewickier Church of the sewickier Church of the sewickier Church of the the sewickier Church of the the sewing the sewickier of the the sewing the sewing

Straw Goods, Bedspreads, Percale Shirts Crashes, Gloves, Ginghams, Plaids, Oil Shades, Sun Bonnets

conclusion of the reading of the report, Dyke said he had a few words of expla-nich would make the report plain to the The Presbytery of Allegheny had, af-conference through its Committee with of the-

Proceedings of the Eighth A Reliverance on the Subject of The Case of the Editor of a Pitts-

Now, why was this case made an exception?

large indossement of personal liberty they have given to me to be heard on this subject.

This withering sarcasm had its effect. The faces of several of the Commissioners who had voted to shut the speaker off showed that they regretted their action. Hence, when Dr. Van Dyke arose and said he desired that the brother be allowed to go on, there were cries all over the house of "Certainly" "Free speech!" "Go ahead!" etc., etc. One Commissioner even went so far as to say. "Hear him as long as he wants to speak." Dr. Van Dyke's motion was put and carried, and the Assembly sectled back once more to hear Dr. Bittinger. They were disappointed in this however, for Dr. Bittinger stepped forward and put himself on record as follows:

Dr. Bittinger—I do not propose to take advantage of an enforced liberty to speak. I thought this was a free country, and that we were pre-eminently in favor of free speech. I will not speak because you compel me to simply under constraint. The Rev. Mr. MacMaster—The Assembly has decided that the speaker shall proced. How long? The Moderator—He has declined to speak.

Mr. MacMaster—I am sorry. This is a free country, and this ought to be a free Assembly and a free hall. [Applause.]

The Moderator—Dr. MacMaster will speak to the report of the Committee.

Dr. MacMaster—I think it is safe to permit people to be heard.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

him or his church. His friend knew that a rule had been adopted that no one should speak more than ten minutes unless by permission. He was sorry that the Assembly was not so indulgent as in another case. He should like to hear him (Bitt-inger) go on, and give all the reasons which he or the Church of Sewickley could offer for not pre-serving the sanctity of the Sabbath day as laid down in the standards of the Presbyterian Church. His friend (Bittinger) undertook to say that this was attacking the "autonomy of the session." What did he mean by

antagonistic to those of the Assembly and refuse to obey the highest mandates of the court of the Church? He believed the Church at large should maintain her ground, ranfirm her deliverances, sayine that she did not believe that there has been any change in the sentiment of the Prenhyterian Church to the observance of the Saboath day or the obligation of the Fourth Commandment. That had been the talk helow. He happened to be a member of that Preshytery (Allegheny). He knew that it had dealt most loniently with that congregation (Sewickley), because they loved the brothers of that session and Church. This process was initiated as long ago as 1772, and instead of exercising and enforcing the displine rigidly, committee after committee was anointed to confer with the session, and see whether they could not induce them to come to their dary in this regard. And they had even counseled with the erring brother,—he was a personal friend of the speaker's,—and asked him, if he could not obey the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, rather han create a schism, to withdraw in the create a schism, to withdraw in the conservance of the Fourth Commandment. Personally he had given him this counsel. He was sorry the thing had gone so far. He had hoped, in order to sustain the peace of the Presbytery and the Church, that there would be no farther trial or complaint; but he found the case brought up to the Assembly for decision. The brother implicated avowed that the views and sentiments of the Church had undergone a change. They said:

"The standards were adopted long ago, when the people hadn't so much light as now in these modern days," and, therefore, they asked the highest court in the Church to much was recreant to the doctrines laid down in the standards and deliverances for the observance of the Fourth Commandment of the Church. He proposed to seek a place in some other Church. He proposed to seek a place in some other Church. He proposed to seek a place in some other Church. He proposed to seek a place in some other Chu

church. [Applause.]

arose with great reluctance. He was acquainted with the parties, and regretted very much that the question was ever brought to the Assembly. He regretted that the Session had not disciplined the brother. But he wanted to call the attention of the house to the great principle they were now laying down under the report of the Committee. He was for all the deliverances the Assembly had made on the subject of the Sabbath. He was a Sabbath man. He did not buy Sunday papers. But to the gentleman [McKnight] he would say that during the War, when the cannonis were booming, and his two sons were exposed, he rushed to get anything he could from the battle-field that would give him intelligence whether his dear boys were slaughtered or still living. And he got news that the bullets touched them but did not kill them. He asserted that this was the reason for the introduction of the Sunday papers. He was not advocating them, and did not intend to, but the Assembly was taking an immense contract if it adopted the report as it was. That was his objection.

What would this deliverance bring them to? It brought them to the fact that a man who owned a responsible interest in a Sunday paper must, for that reason, be disciplined, and was not entitled to

The control of the co

inis was a free country, and that we were present inently in favor of free speech. I will not speak because you compel me to simply under constraint. The Rev. Mr. MacMaster—The Assembly has decided that the speaker shall proceed. How long? The Moderator—He has declined to speak. Mr. MacMaster—I am sorry. This is a free country, and this ought to be a free Assembly and a free hall. [Applause.]

The Moderator—Dr. MacMaster will speak to the report of the Committee.

Dr. MacMaster—I think it is safe to permit people to be heard.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

MR. M'KNIGHT

Tegretted very much that Mr. Bittinger had not awailed himself of the privilege given by the Assembly to speak ten minutes. He (Bittinger) segmed to think that the limitation was leveled at the postponed without a reconsideration.

Mr. Stewart asked if the order of the day. Mr. Stewart asked if the order of the day. Mr. Stewart asked if the order of the day. Mr. Stewart asked if the order of the day. Mr. Stewart asked if the order of the day. Mr. Stewart asked if the order of the day. Mr. Stewart asked if the order of the day. Mr. Stewart asked if the order of the day. Mr. Stewart asked if the order of the day. Mr. Stewart to ske up the order of the day. Mr. Stewart to ske up the order of the day. Mr. Stewart to ske up the order of the day. Mr. Stewart to ske up the order of the day. Mr. Stewart to ske up the order of the day. Mr. Stewart to ske up the order of the day. Mr. Stewart to ske up the order of the day. Mr. Stewart to ske up the order of the day. Mr. Stewart to ske up the order of the day. Mr. Stewart to ske up the order of the day. Mr. Stewart to ske up the order of the day could be postponed without a reconsideration required a twa-thirds vote.

Several called for the question.

DR. M'KINNEY

said the house seemed to have drifted from the point that was before them as presented in the revort. The question was, should that Session call to account a orother who was accused of erring, and investigate the case? The report did not say that he was to be condemned, —that he was vality. If the gentleman came before the Session and said. "Though I am a stockholder of this concern, I don't approve of the Sunday paper; but I cannot control it," that was enough to astisfy the Session, he believed. He had heard members of it say so. That would be enough to satisfy the Session, he believed. He had heard members of it says so. That would be enough to satisfy the Session, he believed. He had heard members of it had that was asked was for the brother to say he did not do what he could prevent,—the issue of the paper on Sunday. Jost as men did who owned railroad shares, or stock in a gas company; when they had an opportunity to vote against working on Sunday they did so; and when they could elect officers they elected men who were opposed to running cars on the Sabbath—all that in them lay to prevent desecration: but they didn't feel bound to sell their stock; they were not personally engaged in it, or engaged in promoting it in any way, but in such a way that they yielded to it, and submitted to it, as they did to the Government, and the Sabbath mall. He put his letters in Saturday and took them out Monday. He was not concerned in the way they were carried. He had written against Sunday mails, and voted against them, and done everything in his power to prevent the opening of the Post-Office on Sunday, but he pald his taxes and was a good citizen. All they could ask, in the publication of a newspaper, way. "Hold your stock if you so please, but, as far as your influence is concerned, prevent its being published on the Sabbath day."

The question was again called for.

AMENDMENTS.

MR, M'KIBBEN said, if he understood Dr. McKnight correctly, he did affirm that there was necessarily an incompati-bility between membership in a Presbyterian bility between membership in a Presbyterian Church and participation in the publication of a Sunday newspaper, because he said if the session would proceed to try the brother who was involved, and he would declare, although he was a stockholder, he had protested against the publication, they would not take any further action. The resonance of the publication of the publication of the publication of the publication of the publication. they would not take any further action. The resolution did not make provision for that position, which to him was a sound one. He wanted the resolution omitted, or else made more explicit.

Dr. Van Dyke called the speaker's attention to the word "voluntary."

Mr. McKibben didn't think that that helped it.

"RESPONSIBLE."

Judge Morehead seconded the amendment for the reason that "voluntary" was introduced by the Committee. The word was "responsible" in the original papers.

Dr. Van Dyke said he would accept it, and let the reading be "voluntary and responsible."
Judge Morehead wanted that word "voluntary" expunged. [Laughter.]
Mr. Shilon insisted upon the question on his amendment.
Mr. J. W. Brown moved that it be laid on the table. [Cries of "No."]
The motion was lost.

mt. J. W. Brown moved that it be laid on the table. [Cries of 'No."]

The motion was lost.

MR. SHILON

believed in keeping the Fourth Commandment, and he wanted the word 'responsible' put in so as to meet those cases where it might be shown that the works were of necessity and mercy. He was opposed to the publication of Sabbath papers through and through, and it was high time the General Assembly expressed its disapprobation of it. Its tendency was to sap the very foundations of religion. If they gave up the Sabbath they might as well give up preaching, and churches, and everything connected with religion. He happened to be the pastor of one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in the country,—that at Southsmpton, Long Island,—where the Sabbath had been kept since 1640,—where scarcely a dog barked or a cat mewed on that day. [Laughter.] If a man in his church had responsible connection with a Sunday newspaper, he would take up the matter and discipline him. It was time they insisted upon the sancity of the Sebbath. The Sunday papers were spreading all over the country, and if this was not put a stop to their institutions would be destroyed.

Said it would be impossible for any one to turn the General Assembly into a house that favored in any sort of way the desecration of the Sabbath. [Applause.] They were unanimous about that. But this was a most intricate and delicate question; and the statement of it needed to be so careful, with so little verbiage and so little rhetoric, and so much of Scripture, and so much of formal deliverances of the Assembly, that they could stand apon it anywhere. It struck him, when he first heard the report read, that the able Chairman of the Committee [Dr. Van Dyke] had allowed his fingers to run away from or twist his personal explanation," but it appeared from that erpstanation that a gentleman quite distinguished upon the floor must either have borrowed

PRANKLIN, Pa., Jan. 8, 1877.

FRANKLIN. Ps., Jan. 8, 1877.

BR. M'KNIGHT

submitted that the Assembly had nothing to do with the general application of the principles concerned. Here was a case which should be decided on its merits and without reference to other interests affected. He moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The question was put on the amendment, which was approved, and the resolution as amended passed, with only three negative votes. The entire report was adopted by a similar vote.

M'CUNE'S CASE. REPORT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE. Elder J. Wilson Brown, of Cincinnati, moved

ca, which was so ordered.

Dr. Seibert moved to make the report of the

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, D. D., then read the

Sun Bonnets, Suspenders, Etc., Etc.

All the vecancy and has accepted the appointtot has been purchased adjoining the Unipaid for, and it is the intention to erect upinity fail which, it is hoped, will be finished
acut a debt at the opening of the next term,
sors have not been installed because the prohare not yet been endowed. A most carnest
experienced for the catabilahuent of an
rofessorship, that the church may be ready
e requisitions of that large population from
owded East that are landing upon the Pacific

serial X. Junkin, D. D., and Syivester F. Scotrew W. Wilson.
Elders James C. Lewis, the Hon. John Scott,
rew W. Wilson.

Semilities recommend that the General Asdive its consent to a proposed modification of
for Theological Seminaries so as to meet the
pass request of the Board of Trustees and Disecording to the following paper (C...

Sembly will notice that there is no time. From
secording to the following paper (C...

Sembly will notice that there is no time. From
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the where the whole church looks for particular
tion in respect to these seminary particular
tion in respect to these seminary
tion in respect to these seminary
tion in respect to the seminary
tion in the seminary. While the whole Church
a unusually moved during the pass that our young brethren who are so soon to be
shorers in the field have been indifferent and
ed, and we regret that we do not have it reporttheir zeal sand ardor in the Master's service have
eatly increased with this general uprising on the
Christians to take possession of the world for

fristians to take possession of the world for fist.

for evident that most excellent work has been il these seminaries during the past year. With mounty of migraineet men as teachers, and it facilities as most of these institutions fur-bave a right to expect, which indeed we find, standard of theological education is rising do higher, and that each year, new classes are abundantly furnished for the work of presch-ospel and leading the flock of Christ, so that it sual to see some one of the veteran's place a large church by a young preacher fresh from sary, and filled most successfully. We cannot

neral Assembly may well be proud of its thir-inarias, whileh, on the Atlantic and on the sasts, and at so many noints between, even it as far as North Carolina, are supplying the a sound, thorough theological education and ble training for the Gospel ministry to all the thren of the church who are willing to devote as to this sacred calling. tion the report was accepted and made the oder for Tuesday next.

consideration of the report of THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION sumed. Dr. Poor said that the evening had ted for a meeting in relation to freedmen, was willing to have it made a business g for the same purpose. On motion the orient day was reconsidered so as to admit of ort on the work among the Germans being up during the afternoon.

resolutions offered by the Committee on ion were taken up seriatim.

resolutions offered by the Committee on ion were taken up seriatim.

Interest was adopted without debate.

In the second was read, Prof. Briggs, of New said he considered the resolution an unforone, as it would interfere to a great extent liberty of the students to select their semi. It was also calculated to discriminate the older and more historic colleges, and we of the Western institutions. He therefore the western institutions is the terestal of the Western institutions was also calculated to assist the Secretary in florts to look after and maintain ternal supervision of the students were receiving assistance from and. It was also calculated to afford the terries a better opportunity of looking after terries.

Prof. Briggs was not satisfied with the explanation offered by the Chairman of the Committee,
and reiterated his edjections to the resolution.

Dr. Poor was entirely surprised at the construcion put upon the resolution by Dr. Briggs. The
toard found students too much disposed to go to
the smaller and inferior colleges, and it was to
stop this tendency that the resolution was proposed. Again there were collegiate institutions
not in sympatus with the Presbyterian Church, and
young men attending at these were liable to be
allenated from the Church. The Board sought to
induce students to sittend Presbyterian colleges,
but had no wish to discriminate among these.

THE CHURCH SOUTH.

asked that the communication from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States be referred to the Committee on Correspondence. This was ordered, and the com-munication is appended:

maas, The General Assembly of this Church, in at St. Louis in 1875, adopted a paper rendering is it hanks, in the name of the whole Church, to minifice of Conference at Battimore, for their control of the state of

The amendment was not accepted, and some discussion, in which Dr. Poor, the Rev McLain, and one or two others participated Sloan offered a resolution, as follows: Sion offered a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That each Presbytery call upon their churches to state whether an opportunity has been given for contributions to the Board of Education.

The amendment offered by Mr. Sioan was adopted, and the resolution as amended was also adopted.

The report was then adopted as a whole. GERMAN WORK.

Dr. Knoz, the Chairman of the Committee on

Work Among the Germans, read the following report:

The Special Committee appointed by the General Assemby to consider the subject of "The relation of the Presbyterian Church to the German people of America" respectfully make the following report:

The following subjects were referred by the Assembly to this Committee for consideration:

Tree—Larger information in respect to the distinctive features which belong to the transition from the German to the American condition. The Committee was directed to seek this information by means of a Circular or circulars addressed to the Presbyteries.

Second-A decominational literature

Theory-A decominational literature

Theory-A decominational literature

The whole subject, as contained in the memorial by the Committee literature

**The subject as large as the success of the last Assembly, and the Assembly of last year, including such topics as these:

The subject is large. It is of very grave importance. Any one of the topics included might well require the discussion of areport. As the Committee have gone over the various portlons of the subject, they have considered as both candid and moderate the vigoro one over the various portlons of the subject, they have considered as both candid and moderate the vigoro one over the various portlons of the presentation is to go on; and the cla

If any of these inquisitions are too minute or, possibly by any one. "Inquisitorial," the Committee throw themselves generously upon the confidence of their brethren.

In response to these circulars, the Committee have a large amount of valuable information. The knowledge acquired would be of value, did it only reveal, as it does, the great inattention and comparative ignorance which exist in many portions of our Church in respect to radimental elements of derman power and the committee committee the committee of the committee committee in a kindly spirit of the latior involved in answering so many questions, thereby revealing the two facts that there is a German population in respect to which the questions may be asked, and that the Presbytery had before given little or no specific attention to the subject.

There are 15d Presbyteries in North America. Ninety of these Presbyteries have sent replies to the Committee. Special, discriminating, detailed, and written reports of uncommon value have been made by the Presbyteries of Jursey City, Bilstwille, Northumberland. Monrova and Chicago.

Monrova and Chicago. Special considered no reply necessary. Within some of these Presbyteries, however, which have made no returns are a number of our largest German centros.—as Boston, Brooklyn.—Baltimore. Buffalo. Philadelphia (North Presbytery). Cleveland, and St. Louis, together with such smaller centres as Syracuse. Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, springfield, St. Paul. and San Francisco. Much valuable information may yet be developed from these fresbyteries which have no German population and the presbyteries which have no German population and the presbyteries which have no German population and German churches of any kind; the second class consisting of fifty-one Presbyteries which have no German population and German churches, and the third classes need a careful examination. The second class consists of fifty-one Presbyteries which have a German population and German houghlation, but no German population. The second class c

the entire transfer of a Roman Catholic church to a Protestant church during the past year. In three others of these Presbyteries the Methodists have one church cach.

2. Twenty-two Presbyteries, in which there is reported no place for Presbyterian work, but in which the reports show one or more conditions which suggest the inquiry whether the field has received full attention. The Presbyteries of Albany, Westchester, Eochester, and Steuben, R. Y., New Brunswick, N. J., Philadelphia, Eric, and Casamarton, and the control of the presbyteries of Albany, Westchester, Eochester, and Steuben, R. Y., New Brunswick, N. J., Philadelphia, Eric, and Casamarton, and the control of the presbyteries report alation within these Presbyteries ranges between 2.000 and 40.000, most of the Presbyteries range between 2.000 and 40.000, most of the Presbyteries range between 2.000 and 40.000, most of the Presbyteries range between 2.000 and 40.000, most of the Presbyteries range between 2.000 and 40.000, most of the Presbyteries range between 2.000 and 40.000, most of the Presbyteries range between 2.000 and 40.000, most of the Presbyteries range between 2.000 and 40.000, most of the Presbyteries range between 2.000 and 40.000, most of the Presbyteries and 10 of the 130.000 German population, another Presbyteries report that the presbyteries of the 130.000 German people are reached, and another Presbytery that two exists, and another Presbyteries report a lack of confidence either in much or all of the work done by the Continental German Methodist and German Baptist churches. Some of these Presbyteries report a lack of confidence either in much or all of the work done by the Continental German churches within their boundaries. In fifteen of these twenty-two Presbyteries other American denominations than our own have established German churches; in one of them—the Reformed Dutch—the Methodists and Presbytery. In eight of them, the Baptists have four churches; in five of them, the Baptists have four churches; in five of them, the Bapt

es, but the Mcthedista have twenty-six, with pastors preaching either in German or in both the German and the English.

4. Two Presbyteries, which report that they have had failure in attempting to establish Presbyterian churches, but that the work should be resumed. These Presbyteries have 4.0.0 or 5,0.0 German population, and two or three Methodist German churches each. One other Presbytery which may be placed here reports small information, but which so to investigate further. One other Presbyteries to investigate further is small information, but which so to investigate further of small or large extent. Three of these Presbyteries declare the way onen. If the right minister can be obtained; and one has a large German population, but has given no attention to the subject.

14. now, we look through all these fifty-one Presbyteries of the second class for the reason why no Presbyteries of the second class for the reason why no Presbyteries of the second class for the reason why no Presbyteries of the second class for the reason why no Presbyteries of the second class for the reason why no Presbyteries of the second class for the reason why no Presbyteries of the second class for the reason why no Presbyteries of the second class for the reason why no Presbyteries of the second class for the reason why no Presbyteries are full of attemption in eight Presbyteries are full of a stempted churches and falied; and nine Presbyteries are full of a stempted churches and falied; and nine Presbyteries are full of a stempted churches and falied; and nine Presbyteries are full of a stempted of the variety of infield class. "The way not clear to orantze Presbyteria there was present the evangelical falth, mostly of infield class." The way not clear to orantze Presbyteria who represent the evangelical falth, mostly of infield class." The way not clear to orantze Presbyteria who represent the evangelical falth, mostly of infield class." The third class consists of thirty Presbyteries, which

Twelve churches within the boundaries of each FressyThese incomplete returns, thesefore, confirm the general official statement of the Methodist Episcopai
Church, when they array over 500 German churches,
six annual German Conferences, and over 53,000 communicants by the side of our 111 churches and our
7,000 to 8,000 members. More complete returns from
our own Presbyteries would no doubt make a more complete confirmation. We give loving thoughts to God
for all which our zealous Methodist brethren are accomplishing, and pray that they may abound more and
more, but when we consider the superior adaptation of
the Presbyterian system to the German mind we may
well feel some shame at these comparative results.

to her Christianized, Angio-Saxon blood when sie despiese or afronts the Angio-Saxon blood of her own German sister.

DENOMINATIONAL LITERATURE.

II. A German denominational literature. The subject of denominational literature for our German people has occupied much time in the discussions of the Committee. Information has been derived from the reports of the Presbyteries, from conversation with persons informed, and from conference with the reports of the Board of Publication at their rooms. The Committee find in the reports from the Presbyteries the uniform statement that our present German publications are quite inadequate to the Wants of the German pastors and members. A portion of the German pastors and members. A portion of the German pastors and members, the Presbyteries the uniform statement that our present German publications are quite inadequate to the Wants of the German pastors and members. A portion of the German pastors and members, the Presbyterian newspaper in English, or the Portion Missionary and occasionally the Presbyterian newspaper. Begins, Presonterian, or the Interior. The probability is that the far larger part of the adult membership do not read any Fresbyterian newspaper. Begins, Were they all well acquainted with English, the topics of such papers do not commonly lie within their range of thinking. They need the Intermediate range of topics between their arrival on new ecclesiastical ground and the topics current in long-established Presbyterian families. Quite them the presbyterian families. Quite the German presenting of the pastor be austained if the strong tide of daily or weekly reading, or the Swetz Presbyterian faith and order? How can the distinctive Presbyterian presenting of the pastor be austained if the strong tide of daily or weekly reading, or the sweep of national and flower unless we give them instruction in our faith and order? How can the distinctive Presbyterian reading this people will have. Even while we are saying, and the solidation of the Presbyterian and the

and skeptical German literature with macuta has introductioned vennguical books among the more rich and intelligent Germans.

5. There will be no objection on the part of the Board of Publication, where a suitable German cherk cours, to the proposition of the

and committee one sometime of the TIT Charaches as some one of the contract of

gration, and the other not rar from the center of the great German Northwest. The present Committee, constituted as it is, with its limited information, does not feel called to express any opinion in respect to a possible union.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conclusion, the Committee would recommend to the Assembly the following action:

First—The Assembly hereby call the attention of the Presbyteries anew, with an increasing sense of its grave in more than the control of the presbyteries and the control of the presbyteries and the control of the presbyteries and the control of the Germans.

1. A practical and thorough study of the difficulties, theoretical and thorough study of the difficulties, theoretical and practical, connected with the effort to extend our Church among the German.

2. Special sttention to young German candidates for the ministry, the guidance of their plety and their abilities towards a true conception of the ministry, and conception of the ministry, and conception of the ministry, and our German theological schools in respect to them.

3. Co-operation with their efforts to instruct our German church members, or other Germans, by means of our German publications, or by brief printed outlines by the Presbytery themselves.

4. The appointment of a special committee in each Presbytery, or of special persons on the Presbyterial Home Mission Committee, who shall not only have that manifes within their supervision, but who shall make the shall be participation, so far as may be, either in the German people.

5. The occasional attendance of the German people of the German p

be the collection and diffusion or into mass on one substable. Sixth—This Committee of Eleven are also directed to consider further what can be done to promote the spiritual and material interests of German Presbyterian newspaper, by further conference with Germans of the West and of the East, and especially by a union of all our German pastors and churches in one newspaper our formal pastors and churches in one newspaper.

The cost of printing and postage by the Committee has been \$94.50; expenses of the Committee, \$176.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Moderator announced that the Special Committee recommended by the Committee on Education was as follows: Jonathan Edwards, D. D., D. W. Poor, D. D., E. D. Morris, D. D., R. W. Patterson, D. D., Joseph Tuttle, D. D.

The Committee on Publication reported recommending the approval of the annual report and the election of the following Trustees: William T. Eva, D. D., Daniel Marsh, D. D., Thomas J. Shepherd, D. D., Samuel C. Perkins, Esq., and Mr. John C. Fart.

The report was adopted, and the Assembly adjourned until 7:45 p. m.

A QUERY.

The evening session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sprecher.

Mr. P. M. Bartlett desired an answer to the following question:

According to the law of the Presbyterian Chuirch, can any of ite judicatories take a recess without closing the paricular session with prayer?

It was referred to the Committee on Church Polity.

The report of the Committee on Church Polity.

Polity.

DISCUSSION.

The report of the Committee on Work Among the Germans was taken up.

The report was accepted.

A motion was made to adopt it, and addresses in its favor were made by Dr. Knox, Dr. Seebert, and Dr. Logan.

After prayer by the Moderator, the Assembly ad-ourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRESETTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, May 25.—This august and venerable body, now assembled in Chicago, very generally attracts the attention of the citizens; and their wise words are read with uncommon interest by all who desire the elevation and happiness of mankind. I am glad to see that the business of the meeting is conducted with decorum and general good feeling. I was sorry to see, in a single instance, a departure, on the part of the Rev. Dr. Kendall, from the propriety of speech which ought to be exhibited by the Christian gentleman on such occasions. In your yesterday's issue there is a report of this gentleman's speech on Home Missions, wherein he describes the working of this institution in the West, and uses the following language:

"When the missionaries came into the West and

port of this gentleman's speech on Home Missions, wherein he describes the working of this institution in the West, and uses the following language:
"When the missionaries came into the West and found horse-racing and shooting-matches on the Sabbath, gambling and profanity; and men were young and thoughtless and the blood hot, and whisky, and the rifle, and the knife did theit deadly work, barbarism was in force. But they (the missionaries) gave them the law of God, the Gospel of His dear son, something better to think of. They roused their consciences, they arrested their attention, they stirred their intellects and warmed their hearts with the great and substantial doctrines of our faith. And what has been the result? Eternity alone can disclose it! Infidels and Universalists, the profligate and the profane, Sabbathbreakers and drunkards, were convicted of their sins and led to Christ."

Does this gentleman think that it is respectful and becoming in him to associate the Universalists—a respectable denomination of Christians, not one whit behind the Presbyterians in this city or elsewhere—with infidels, Sabbath-breakers, drunkards, and other bad characters? Would be take it kindly, if one of us, alluding to our work in the West, should associate the Presbyterians in a similar manner as among those converted by our efforts? Evidently our brother forgot for the moment that he was living near the close of the nineteenth century. Near the beginning of the century such language was more common and in better taste. But now it is without excuse. Probably nine-tenths of those who heard Mr. Kendall were at heart Universalists. Many of the clergymen have Universalists in their churches, and took them in with the understanding that they were such. If they approve of what this brother said, they should go home and at once expel these unworthy members, who are fit only to be associated with infidels, drunkards, etc. And would it not be well for our Universalists in their churches had will make the position that can proper

W. E. MANLEY, 306 Michigan avenue.

at half-past 2 o'clock.

at hair-past 2 o clock.

The Rev. Dr. H. Kendall, Secretary for the Board of Home Missions, presided.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Foote, and "Coronation" was sung by the audience, after which the exercises consisted entirely of addresses from different missionaries.

The Rev. Dr. Hill, of Kansas City, was called upon to give an account of his work in the Indian Territory district. He came to the platform, and stated that his work had been principally smong the Indians, and he selected a number of interest-ing incidents of frontier life, and in illustration of the hatred borne towards "Lo" by the whites in that country. One day there was an Indian shot near by, and he gave an account of the murder to a woman, who exclaimed, "Good! I'm glad of it; I wish every Indian in America was shot." The speaker asked the woman what the Indians had done to her to merit her eternal enmity. She then gave him an account of how she had been attacked by the savages, and had fought hand to hand with them, with a revolver in one hand and a kinffe in the other. Several others had been talked with by the orator, and all had told some story of wrong done to them by the Indians. Yet this was only one side of the story. He had accidentally come upon an Indian camp of converts, and had heard them offering the most touching prayers. There were three races in that country,—the white, the Indian, and the negro. It was more popular to be an Indian there than to be a negro. And this was the batred borne towards "Lo" by the whites in Indian, and the negro. It was more popular to be an indian there than to be a negro. And this was the sort of people which inhabited the country which was being opened up to the Christian people of the East by the mighty railroad arteries, and among these persons the American Board of Missions would be compelled to labor, for the times demanded it. He had ridden through the whole of that wild country, and had asked himself whether this was not too grand, too magnificent to be left to the wild savages; but what could we do with them?

At the close of Dr. Hill's remarks, the Moderator announced that the andience would then have the pleasure of listening to an account of the strange religion of the strange people called the Mormons, from the lips of the Rev. Dr. McMillan, of Utah.

spoke of the customs of this people. He said that, in order to understand the case, it would be necessary to first get at the principles of the religion. Every Mormon esteemed it desirable to become a god, and go and create works, the same as the Almighty. Joseph Smith was a god now, and was a god, and go and create works, the same as the Almighty. Joseph Smith was a god now, and be the second of the Mormon faith. First, by being a Mormon; second, abject slavery to the priesthood; third, by being exalted from the second degree of probation. Another way of being saved was by having some living person baptized for one who was dead, and still another way was by blood atonement. And thus these ignorant, benighted people were imposed upon. The women were possessed with the idea that they could not be saved unless they married eather they could not be saved unless they married eather they could not be saved unless they married cast of the saved of the woman. Che women constantly observed that a young girly was constantly observed that the young girly was constantly observed that the young girly was constantly observed that the young girly was constantly in the young constantly observed the young and young the young that outlandsh country. Mormon were all constantly observed the young down the young t

estly for more women workers in the Par West, and in answer he had received letters from women in the East, saying, "Take me; take me, such as I am."

ently for more women workers in the Far West, and in answer he had received letters from women in the East, saying, "Take me; take me, such as I am."

THE REV. H. STRATTON, a missionary from Columbia, Ora., spoke of his experience among the Indians in New Mexico, and his hospitable reception by them, called to his mind by the remarks of Dr. Hill. He exhorted the ladies to look out for their own sons in that distant country, who were becoming veritable heathens. The white heathens were worse than the Mongolian or any other kind. These needed all the religion that could be sent to them. Still, there were other heathen who needed caring for. When he went to Eastern Oregon, a territory rich in mineral wealth, and into which was pouring thousands of people, there was not one Presbyterian minister in all that land. He had saked for twelve teachers for this district, but was told by Dr. Kendall that not more than six could be furnished. With this encouragement the speaker said his heart went to his mouth for Joy.

Dr. Kendall said he wanted to hear from a man who used to shoot pigeons from his barn-roof when he was a boy.

THE REV. JOHN BAY,

of Washington Territory. This speaker said he hailed from the extreme northwestern portion of our country, away up near Alaska. Up there he felt as if the Christian Church had gotten its arms clasped about the whole of our land; there were no more lands to enter in that direction. He gave an interesting description of a trip taken across this Territory by himself and party, of the many scenes which he saw, the manners, customs, etc., of the people. The speaker had captured a young Indian in his travels, and he asked him how he liked Victoria, a small place near Vanoonver's Island. "Oh," said the hopeful convert. "We like um very well; one or two churches, one or two ministers, and plenty of devil."

The Rev. W. C. Rommel, of Montans Territory, was next announced, who related a number of incidents similar in character to those before narrated. Out where he resided Sunday was the g

CUMBERLAND.

THE LAST SESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Lincoln, Ill., May 25.—The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church held its last session this morning.

After routine business, Stated-Clerk Frizzell proved as amondment to the motion of the Rev. moved an amendment to the motion of the Rev. Self, formerly moved, which was to add a clause to the report recommending the abolition of the use of fermented wine in the communion, to strike out all the items of the report, which has already been published in THE TRIBUNE, except the first one, reaffirming the former deliverances

Father Ritchey spoke in favor of the motion. He thought it was all the Assembly ought to say on the subject. The Rev. Mr. Bridgeman was against the mo-

tion, and favored the report of the Committee. He thought it would do no harm to put THE TEMPERANCE TEST
to candidates for church membership. If they
could not agree to abstain from drinking, he did

HOME MISSIONS.

THE WOMAN'S SOCIETY.

The Woman's home missionary meeting was held in Hershey Hall yesterday afternoon, commencing the half-past 2 o'clock.

ment.
The Rev. Mr. Morris could not see why they, as

The Rev. Mr. Morris could not see why they, as an Assembly, should not pass the whole of the report. It was merely showing to the world that they were opposed to intemperance. To vote this report down would indicate that they desired to stand on neutral ground, and that they were opposed to the temperance movements. He hoped for the sake of Christ and the Church he leved so much, they would not pass the amendment.

STATED GLERK FRIZZELL
said he had attended every General Assembly, and at none had the discussions been conducted more harmoniously than at the present. He hoped that they would not destroy this reputation at this late period of the Assembly. He admitted that the question was an important one, and he maintained that the Cumberland Presbyterian Church occupied an unequivocal position on this question, and has made itself felt in favor of temperance. It had already been decided that the question of the temperance test belonged to church sessions, and that such an innovation would be the introduction of a new constitutional rule. He thought that

BY PREACHING CHRIST CRUCIFIED, BY PREACHING CHRIST CRUCIFIED, they did more towards the promotion of the temperance question than any temperance organization. He was opposed to the indorsement by the Assembly of any temperance movement, and to their switching off on to a narrow-gauge on any single question.

After some further discussion, in the course of which considerable opposition was evinced to the arrow of the course of the cours

THE MURPHY TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

separate proposition:

Resolved. That we recommend to all our churches, through the Presbyteries, to procure and use the pure fruit of the vine in the observance of the Lord's Supper.

through the Pressyleries, to procure and use the pure fruit of the vine in the observance of the Lord's Supper.

FINANCES.

The Committee on Finance submitted a supplementary report recommending the remission of the debts of certain Presbyteries, and that the Treasurer of the General Assembly compromise with all other delinquent Presbyteries in such a way as he and the various Presbyteries may decide.

The Committee also recommended the abolition of the present system of taxation, and that each Presbytery be assessed \$1.50 for each ordained minister in their bounds. The report was adopted.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Stated Clerk submitted the following:
Your Constittee appointed to consider the propriety of recommending to your several institutions of learning the adoption of a special course of study, adapted free commending to such the subject, and through your Committee report the subject, and through your Committee report the subject, and through your Committee report the same to the next meeting of the General Assembly.

The report was adopted.

tuitions carefully consider this subject, and through your Committee report he same to the next meeting of the General Assembly.

The report was adopted.

STATISTICS.

The Stated Clerk submitted a statistical report, which he announced was incomplete, owing to the difficulty which existed in collecting the statistics. The number of communicants as shown in the report was less this year than last, and it was less last year than during the previous year, not withstanding the fact that, during both years, considerable additions to the membership had been made. Owing to this deficiency in the report, he suggested that the report should not be spread upon; the minutes, and announced that, during the coming year, he proposed to introduce a more effective system for the collection of statistics. The report was concurred in, and ordered not to be spread upon the minutes.

PRAYER AND COLLECTIONS.

A resolution fixing the second Sabbath in July as a general day for prayer and collections on behalf of the Board of Missions was adopted.

A PACIFIC COAST ORGAN.

The Rev. Mr. Betts offered the following:

Whereas, The imperative necessity of our Church on the Pacific Coast, in Orgon, and Washington Territory demands the publication of a weekly Cumberland Presbyterian paper west of the Rocky Mountains, we remained the preferred without debate.

The Treasurer's report formerly submitted was then adopted.

After some further miscellaneous business recoss was taken.

AN APTERNOON SESSION

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT SPARTA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Thomas.

Sparta, Ill., May 25.—The Assembly met this morning at 9 o'clock, and proceeded to the order of the day, which was to hear the report of the Committee on Temporance, and after full discussion the following was adopted:

That a Committee consisting of ten ministers and nye laymen be appointed by this Assembly to meet similar committees from other Evangelical churches to devise a plan for united effort in the cause of temperance on the part of such churches.

The Committee was appointed with the Rev. R. H. Pollock, D. D., of Mount Vernon, O., as Chairman, Xenia, O., was appointed the place of first meeting, and the fourth Tresday of October the time, subject to any change the present Committee may agree upon.

IN THE APTERNOON

the time, subject to any change the present Committee may agree upon.

THE AFTERNOON

the credentials of the Rev. Henry Woods were presented as a delegate from the Presbyterian Church, also of the Rev. James Boyce, D. D. of South Carolins of the Associated Reformed Church of the South.

The report of the Committee of Bills and Overtures was read. The result of the vote of the Presbyteries on the Delegate fund was that ten Presbyteries reported in favor of establishing this fund, thirty-four against, thirteen not voting.

The report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures was read on the use of instrumental music in the churches, and, after a long and heated discussion, in which the young and aggressive was arrayed against the old and concervative element of the Assembly, action was postponed till to-loor.

The Rev. Henry Woods, a delegate from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Innich now in session in Chicago, was introduced and addressed the Assembly. The Moderator responded.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

METHODIST. THE BISHOPS.

CLEVELAND, O., May 25.—The Roard of Ries of the Methodist Episcopal Church adjourned a afternoon, having been in session eight an The appointments of Bishops to confront being fully completed will be made public until revised by the session. Bishop Harris. Bishop Wiley was chosen to have after the Methodist missions in China and Jan after the Methodist missions in China and Jan He will sail for the former country and the first of September from San Francisco. A the Bishops except Ames and Harris left to evening for Cincinnati to take part in a sionary meeting to be held in that city an sain The Committee authorized by the General Conference to revise the suppose of the Methodist Previse the suppose of the Previse the s The Committee authorized by the General Conference to revise the book of the Methodist Episcopal dam has completed its work, and the two of the new volume has been thoroughly emission and warmly approved by the Bishope of the cheek About 400 of the old hymna have been appearant their places filled by specimens of old hymnogy.

MISCELLANEOUS. PROVIDENCE, May 25.—The last day of the la PROVIDENCE, May 25.—The manual with a adjourned meeting of the Woman's Home Inadjourned meeting of the Woman's Home Insionary Society. Several addresses were had urging the importance of the work women can a among the freedmen, Indians, etc., and noting was given that the Secretary of the Society work spend the greater portion of the present year traveling through the country organizing loss set in eling through the country organizing loss set its for the prosecution of this work.

The American Publication Society meet in clock. The annual report of the Board of Managers shows that the receipts in the beauted expartment last year were \$55, 135; in the beauted capariment last year were \$55, 135; in the beauted tons have been issued during the year, of which 70, 400 copies were printed. Of former publications 107, 450 copies of books and 181, 70 copies of tracts have been printed. The beauted of the Society amount to \$143, 825, of which \$55, 825 is invested in the Society's business, paying yearly 6 per cent, and \$78, 000 invested in first-class securities.

the ordinances of God's house to the homes of al people.

The following officers were elected; President James L. Howard. of Connecticut; Vice-President, Samuel A. Crozer, of Pennyivania; the Hon. Thomas Cornell, of New York; George T. Davis, of Ohio; F. E. Hinckley, of Illinois; Secretary, Benjamin Griffith, of Maryland; Recording Secretary, Horatio Gates Jones, of Pennyivania; Treasurer, William N. Pettit. An invitation to meet next year at (Cleviand, Ohio, was accepted.

Complimentary resclutions were tendered as Rev. Dr. Griffith on his twentieth election.

Resolutions passed bidding brethren in Germay God-speed in the work of establishing a Publication Society.

DO NOT SPEAK OF WINE AGAIN.

O speak not ill of the great Crusade! Think of its mission and its might; Think of its clory and its right— The happy homes already made; And then to the restless breaze too Your recipe for brandy-sases.

Think of the misery, crime, and wo; Think of a tender mother's prayer, Her heavy heart-aches and despair; And the burning tears which ever for From this wretched, cruel curse; O do not help to make it worse!

Think of the drunkard's raised home.
Where early love lies bleeding, dead.
And faith and hope forever are fast.
And peaceful comfort never is known:
May Crusade voices me er be hushed.
Till all this evil shall be crushed.

"Wine is a mocker," and there's no rep The stoutest hearts are made to grieve; It slyly lures but to deceive, Like serpent-charmers. O believe! Your friends may stand upon the brish Ah, lady dear! pray stop and think. Are you a mother, sister, wife, With a peaceful, happy, sunny home. Where "festive holidays" often complike blossoms on the plains of life! Remember the tempted, failen, siamplease do not speak of wine again, ELEMWOOD, Ill., May 23, 1877.

A MAIDEN'S PRAYER.

A long, low stretch of gray and stone— A weary waste—and she sat alone, And heard the wind, with its voice united. Shriek to the sen like some demented mind, Cold and gray with its ceaseless cries, Moaning, lamenting with sobbing signs: "The cold, gray sea has a boon for me, For my love lies dead—lies baried in thes. "I sit with clasped hands and strain-ed essa "I sit with clasped hands and strain-ed eyes.
But my prayer is unheard, and still he lies?
For my lover is dead—his soul has sped
Unto the realms where glory is shed.
I cry aloud: O hear my prayer!
Answer, my hero, if thou art there?
But my voice comes back, alas! alsels!
And I close mine eyes, for all is black,
"I come again, O Scal O Scal
Tell me, tell me, this mystery:
Does my lover lie dead within thy bed?
Is thy wail a requirem for the dead?
The cold, gray sea tossed its waves on high,
And my lover came from its bring lyeGiven not in life, but in ended strife—
And I knew my prayer was heard that night."
MILWAUKEE.

Dr. E. L. M. Basrot.

VIOLETS. Only a bunch of violets blue, And yet they seemed, in shape and hus, An inspiration from above, Showing God's pure and tender love. The dew upon them, so clear and bright, Its spangled mantle had spread for night, And seemed as if God had showered down. For each modest violet a diamond crows. And seemed as if it would like to hide From its brother or suster, by its side. Around them, arrayed in jaunty grace, Their heart-shaped leaves did show their face, As if their hearts were too large to hold— So Nature's Artist did a leaf unfold.

The beauty and fragrance may pass away,
But the seed will be sown for another day;
So with our lives, which will soon be past,
But our true, noble work will blossom at last
CHICAGO, May 17, 1877.

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for examination, to be returned if madopted. Address

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THE HOL A SAD AWAKI

The setting sun, with rosy Is tinting all the West, and his last beams with gold Upon a maiden rest,— A maiden fair, whose calm Bespeaks the thoughtful Whose bright eyes say, from Within you'll Genius find.

"I will!" at length the ma "Pil scale the heights of Fil win-or in the struggle . A great, undying name.

**PI soar as high as Dryde I'll stand where Irving sto She stood erect in conscio With dauntless soul and while Genius' glow suffuse And eyes grew brighter st

And now a sound the stilln Soft tones that greet her a "O can it be the voice of I She stoops, ahe stoops, to List! list! the echoes bear O is it what she wishes?—
Samanthy Jane! 'tis six o'
Come down and wash the

THE MINOR M THE MINOR MO
To the Editor of The
Cutcheo, May 18.—I suppose
in miserable sinners." At any a
very proper thing to say so, an
are morbid moments in which v
ourselves in that unpleasing ligsons are, happily, exceptiona
and we mostly regard ourselve
complacency, not on the whole
view of the facts. With several
ization at our backs we ough
sahamed if we were not decentiand respectable. We do not su
us have a chance to do anything
line, and kleptomania in a sma line, and kleptomania in a an hardly remunerative. We do it very often. There is an unpleas wary often. There is an unplease the tital, etc., from which a per ing naturally shrinks. A great sure not to look at the matter as are always those who hold up the air even the most justifiable hom are content with slowly poisoning others in various innocest and u We do not—no. I do not dare ite. The less said upon that subj for the rest of the Commandmen nobody could be expected to shalt not covet." To see the what with peautiful things, and only to pass for ourselves the smallest them, is something which, as pet human nature can't endure." them, is something which, as per human nature can't endure. The crave, and long for, and strive at goods of life as for the plant to a smahine. When we come to the mandments, are we not, all of magnanimous, as kind, as amial tance of the traits and tendencies. ancestry, the conditions under

ly, the rasping worries of every be? And if at any time we don't isn't there always the best of ex isn't there always the best of excing at just that particular time?

I have said this much to prove I am disposed to exercise the large the frailties of all humanity, an free to be particularly severe upo of people who are forever sin minor morals. I cannot, in a sition a tenth of the ways in white take first that pleasant, frien as neighborliness. How often a outraged. How widely its inter-some neighbors are practically is, so far as using your things we Some neighbors are practically is, so far as using your things wand innecence of a child of natu I remember some charming illustring amplicity.

The first spring after I came We miles out into the country. I quasophisticated frontiersman goods. There was something gratified one's artistict instincts, reminised me of Bret Harts's

ought to be! Now, this man has forest primeval about him. He has pathless wilds, where rolls the One-sound save his own dashings. He has scalped a Sioux. He looks mind it. No city express-man, has interested in the sent of the sent of the has scalped belongings into the prairie in a more scientific and But I didn't care. I cared for nured. Who will not sympathize of May just past? "But, at lease ego, "here you can sleep in the the news-fiend cometh not in the his yell of Tribyounti-i-imes! Evespect your morning slumbed drop soft interludes into your body knows you are a dethe babies in the village mand you sleep on serenely." I somebody was pounding away at The gray dawn shone. In at the word, we have the deep soft interludes into your look a. m. Visions of telegrar dying relatives rashed through a ried to the door.

"Who's there?" I called.
"It's me—Mr. So-and-So. I m day, you know." Then, in the m confiding tone: "Yer see, my wash ter-day, and she wants ter this."

I decline to attempt a descriptions.
The whole question of borrowin

was ter-da y, and she wants ter was ter-da y, and she wants ter the to attempt a descriptions.

The whole queetion of borrowin considered in the 'yhtof modern continuous. We are no longer isolat and individuals, dependent often for our daily comforts. The pradicting are much plainer and least than when everything for daily ut the household. A little for the than when everything for daily ut the household. A little for the enders become so accustomed for this regard that the standard of A and lower. We don't expect to be ceased to feel anything more than as to whether my young friend housekeping a year aro, and borrowing the thing more than as to whether my young friend housekeping a year aro, and borrowing the thing was a continuous than the young the property, and, no doubt would shabby of me were I to send for it. The book-borrower is expectably. Olive Green was once impaled critic's pen because she was said to aborrower that the book in questif loaned. I think she nad a perfect what books she would subject to timat get rid of the notion that we to anything which is our neighbothing generosity, they choose to be upon us, then, indeed, there is root but to assert our claim is a piece that nobody who has any sense meaning and the work of the day not get into our sunshine fairly a right to demand. I have that the handtual borrowers, the isociety cherished at the core the ser woman wo, after fifty years of each of the lend any more. "Another phase of neighborliness those who visit the sick in sease. A newly made that he sick in sease.

ER DENOMINATIONS. METHODIST.

Mp. O., May 25.—The Board of Bishope chodist Episcopal Church adjourned this having been in session eight days intments of Bishops to conference of Bishop Wiley was chosen to look fethodist missions in China and Japan of September from San Francisco. All pa except Ames and Harris left this religious conference to revise the mass misseting to be held in that city of Sanday, mittee authorized by the last Conference to revise the hymathematical states of the mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church pleted its work, and the terrivolume has been thoroughly examined

HISCELLANEOUS.

meeting of the Woman's Home Misciety. Several addresses were made, importance of the work women can defreedmen. Indians, etc., and notice that the Secretary of the Society would reater portion of the present year traver, the country organizing local societies and prosecution of this work.

Prosecution of this work.

Prosecution of this work.

Prosecution of this work.

Prosecution of the Board of Manathat the receipts in the benevolent is the prosecution of the Board of Manathat the receipts in the benevolent is said, \$353, \$31. Twenty-one new publication were printed. Of former publication were printed. Of former publication work been printed. The total the year equaled 29, 116, 586 pages present valuation of the Society's is \$247.754. The permanent funds of amount to \$143, \$25, of which \$65, \$95, in the Society's business, paying yearly and \$78, 000 invested in \$250.

next year at Cleveland,

NOT SPEAK OF WINE AGAIN.

of the drunkard's ruined home, e early love lies bleeding, dead, atta and hope forever are fled, eaceful comfort nover is known; imade voices ne'er be hushed it this evil spall be crushed.

A MAIDEN'S PRAYER.

waste—and whe sat alone,
and the wind, with its voice unkind,
to the sea Historian demented mind,
if gray with its ceaseless cries,
to amenting with sobbing sighs:
to gray sea has a boon for me,
love lies dead—lies baried in thes. h clasped hands and strain-ed eyes, prayer is unheard, and still he lies; lover is dead—his soul has aped a realms where glory is shed.

Id. O hear my prayer?

my hero, lifthou art there?

roice comes back, alast alack?

ose mine eyes, for all is black,

main, O Sea! O Sea!

tell me, this my stery;

lover lie dead within thy bed?

all a requien for the dead?

gray sea tossed its waves on high,

lover came from its briny lye—

t in life, but in ended strife—

new my prayer was beard that night.*

Da. E. L. M. Bassrois

VIOLETS.

h of violets hive,
recemed, in shape and hus,
on from above,
i's pure and tender love,
on thom, so clear and bright,
mantle had spread for night,
as if God has showered down
dest violet a glamond crown.

s, arrayed in jaunty grace, shaped leaves did show their face, earts were too large to hold— Artist did a leaf unfold. artiss did a haf unfold.

Ind fragrance may pass away,
will be sown for another day;
ives, which will soon be past,
noble work will blossom at last
ary 17, 1877.

C. H. R. CHURCH HYMN DOOK.

TH TUNES,

THE

regational HURCHES.

sted in Church Music are invited Specimen Pages and our Circular ting testimonials from one hun-rs using the Church Hymn and Ministers can have a copy sent lation, to be returned if not address

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THE HOME.

A SAD AWAKENING. The setting sun, with rosy rays,
Is tinting all the West,
And his last beams with golden light
Upon a maisen rest,

A maiden fair, whose calm, wide brow Bespeaks the thoughtful mind; Whose bright eyes say, from out their d within you'll Genius and. Her cheek is resting on her hand;
Her face is all aglow;
Her brain is throbbing with the thoughts
That swiftly come and go.

"Isili!" at length the maiden cries—
"Pil scale the heights of Fame;
"Pil sin—or in the struggle die—
A great, andying name.

"I'll soar as high as Dryden soared;
I'll sand where Irving stood;
I'll sear the crown that Pope has worn;
I'll walk the path of Hood."

the stood erect in conscious pride, with dauntless soni and will, while Genius' glow suffused her face, and eyes grew brighter still.

and now a sound the stillness breaks-gett tones that greet her ear: "O can it be the voice of Fame?" The stoops, she stoops, to hear. List! list! the echoes bear it on-Ois it what she wishes !"Samanthy Jane! 'tis six o'clockCome down and wash the dishes!" M. G.

THE MINOR MORALS. THE MINOR MORALS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Outlieb, May 18.—I suppose we are all of us imiserable sinners." At any rate it is considered any proper thing to say so, and no doubt there as social moments in which we really think of excelves in that unpleasing light. But these season are, happily, exceptional and infrequent, sai we mostly regard ourselves with a degree of our backs. With several centuries of civilusion at our backs we ought, indeed, to be seasond if we were not decently moral, virtuous, stand if we were not decently moral, virtuous, at respectable. We do not steal. Only a few of wars a chance to do anything magnificent in that mi respectable. We do not steal. Only a few of a tree a chance to do anything magnificent in that his, and kleptomania in a small way would be budly remunerative. We do not commit murder very often. There is an unpleasant notoriety about the trial, etc., from which a person of refined feeling naturally shrinks. A great many people are seen to to look at the matter as we do, and there are always those who hold up their hands in horror at even the most justifiable homicide. And so we are content with slowly poisoning ourselves and others in various innocept and unsuspected ways. We do not—so. I do not dare to say we do not lie. The less and upon that subject the better. As for the rest of the Commandments, some of them nobody could be expected to keep, as, "Thou shall not covet." To see the whole world crowded with resultful things, and only to be able to compass for ourselves the smallest, stinglest bit of them, is something which, as pet Marjorie said, "human nature can't endure." It is as natural to crava, and long for, and strive after the finer, rarer goods of the as for the plant to stretch up into the smaline. When we come to the unwritten commandments, are we not, all of us, as human, as magnanimous, as kind, as amiable as the inher-lines of the traits and tendencies of an imperfect ancestry, the conditions under which we grow up mestry, the conditions under which we grow up and which so often warp and twist us unmerciful-

h, the raping worries of everyday life and the persons irritability born of ill-health, will let us be! And if at any time we don't act exactly right, in't there always the best of excuses for our fail-ing st just that particular time?

There said this much to prove to everybody that I have said this much to prove to everybody that I m disposed to exercise the largest charity toward to fail the said of the s

Sees seighbors are practically communists, that is, so are as using your things with the freedom and innecence of a child of nature is concerned. I number some charming illustrations of this virus supplicity.

The first paring after I came West I moved twelve

they go to tea, they tell the invalid how they go to tea, they tell the invalid how they are to be consultation. They carefully collect to of all the eg. demice, fatal accidents, and the eg. demice, and entertain her with Thay bring their children to amuse her. It is fonder than she be to fatal her at the fatal the eg. demice, and the demice of the house should m. Sank the decir and the decir and the eg. demice, Calling at the doo. In aquiring latient, provided you d. If without any disturbing noise, is a kind and at thing to do: but beyond the sa special and the eg. demice upon a sick person unless the goes a needed service, or is urged to make the test family. The privileges of relation, hip may be the eg. demice upon them too far. I say from the above remarks those well-pons people who make long prayers at for our dying sister, and isopardize.

"saved" long before, cannot, in my opinion, be greatly blessed by such ministrations at such a time. I am aware that many persons will dissent from this view, but I would kindly ask them, setting theological preconceptions saide, whether such offices do not hint a lack of the sweet grace of humility. They assume, first, that the friend needs know enough to seek them for herself. Such intwisions are borne meekly because of the spirit does not know enough to seek them for herself. Such intwich is supposed to sanctify them. It is a questigation whether the spirit does not need to be entrained by common sense.

A great deal has been written about the manners of the road. Several two sands of times, I supposed to does not sense to the road. Several two sands of times, I supposed the traveling woman has been held up to public score becames, when the male proprietor of a seat in a public conveyance yields it up to her, she accepts the courtesy with stolid indifference. And yet she is not care of the stupidity. She has not learnt the lesson of common decency. I see this breach of good manners committed every day, until I wonder men do not utterly refuse to disturb themselves to oblige a woman. It is hard to conceive of such utter gracelessness of spirit, such obtusness, such selfishness. But I am sure that four women out of five, when a seat is offered them by a gentleman, sink into it without a word of deprecation or thanks, without a smile or change of countenance. It must be that American woman are agood deal spoiled. Accustomed always to a deference and courtesy accorded to no. other woman anywhere in the world by any other race of men, they have come to take it as a matter of course and an established right. I suspect a little neglect would do them good, and, if I am not mistaken, they are likely to experience it if they do not reform their manners. in this regard. Women should learn the distinction between privilege and rights. They should not think that because they are women they can clutch, with rude hand, the

FERN LEAF'S BUDGET.

TERN LEAF'S BUDGET.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 24.—Dear ones at Home: I thought
I had bidden you a final farewell; but here I come
once mapre. It really would appen hard to give you
all up; for the sweet words of comfort received from
so many stranger pens have taken deep root, and in
after years will be referred to with pleasure; and after years will be referred to with pleasure; and when dark clouds obscure the bright rays of hap-piness—for "into each life some rain must fall"— I will remember that ''a good God reigns over all." Then your cheering words will again remind me of the happy past, and with renewed courage I will backle on my armor and prepare for this hardfought battle of life; for,
Threads that are golden lie thickly between
Our weary hearts and the world unseen;
They draw as thence with a stronger power
Than gilded charms of the passing hour.
Two weeks ago I wrote you a long letter, but it

has not appeared, and I am told is lost. I am sor-ry, for I had answered many questions which you now must lose. It is only that I wish to be of a little assistance that prompts me to write, and I regret now that I cannot recall the questions answered in the lost letter. After very many imporswered in the lost letter. After very many impor-tunities, I make this attempt, and if this meets ap-proval I will next week give more directions for preparing a wardian case, as I have received more questions on this one subject than on any other. I have been asked if gentlemen succeed as well with their plants as the ladies. I hope so. But out of the five that I have heard from, I have heard of but one that received the sips I sent. I hope the others received theirs safely, and will succeed with them. Rustic, I believe you are a good man, for none other would write for his wife as you did. No evil-

with them.

Rustic, I believe you are a good man, for none other would write for his wife as you did. No evil-disposed person cares for plants; only those whose thoughts and actions are pure can lavish their love on these heaven-bestowed gifts. Would there were more who would become interested in them; then crimes and vice would diminish, and our now evil world would possess more decorated yards, more well-filled window-gardens and conservatories, and a leasunmber of prisons and asylums. I

see subbore are practically commanists, that, we have a super process that the freedom in a subber some charming illustrations of this the freedom in the country. I quite admired the process of the country is a process of the country of the process of

her pleasureable promises, and may it be ever thus.

Omaha, Many thanks for kindness. The box was very badly broken and all were withered and I fear dead. To-day I bought a variegated-leaved rose geranism that I may have one for you; will send before you read this. A. B. C., I am starting a hoya for you; may bleesings ever surround you. I hope the Japonies wisl live for your sake. Your place has attractions for me, for from it I found a dear traveling companion to the Centennial. She was such an interesting girl, and I may some time tell you of her. K. P. B., Chasgo, I will send as soon as they are a little larger. To the dear stranger in Broadhead, I send much love and the best pishes. I shall ever think of you with kindness and treasure your letter as one of the best I have received. It came on the same train with one from L. Beulah, and they both are so good that I wish I might see them printed in The Home; for surely this gashering together of a ranger friends at Tax Taxuux hearthstone is a ranger friends at Tax Taxuux hearthstone is a bold dear. I wish I knew your names. Let nose hold dear. I wish I knew your names. Let nose hold dear. I wish I knew your names.

ing it in The Home. I trust from my brief acquaintance that you know I would not do so. I am giad to have you give me a name by which to address you, as you will then know whom I mean. Our Home seems filled with invalide; at least all who have written to me are. Welcome to the most comfortable seat at our fire-side, and remember there are many rests on the road of life if you would only stop and take them, and many a tone from the better land if you will but listen. To the sunny soul that is ever full of hope, and whose beautiful trust never fails, the grass is ever green and the flowers ever bright, even though wintry storms prevail. Is it not better to weave in the web of our life a bright and golden filling, and do God's will with cheerful hearts and ready hands, than try to snap the silver threads of our curious lives asunder, and then blame heaven for the tangled ends, and grave and wonder why it is thus? There are many crosses, but a crown for each and every one. Remember this when inclined to murmur.

CHAT'S PLATFORM.

DECATUR, May 24.—What have I done to unsex DECATUR, May 24.—What have I done to unsex myself? That is the question I asked after reading The Home the last two weeks, and I went and sat down behind the buttery door and pondered long and deeply, and I tell you I was staggered when I remembered that one called me an old maid; another, "man-hater." Bryan and Myrtle intimated that I was a "fellow," and Maude Lee, with all the impudence of a tramp and the egotism of a man, asserts that I belong to the specie of bired which wears trousers stoyening

egotism of a man, asserts that I belong to the specie of biped which wears trousers, stovepipe hats, and possesses the smoking ability of a chimney.

Kitchen Devotee makes fun of me in an underhand way, and Deronda spreads himself,—as a peacock spreads his tall, that all may admire,—and kindly extends to every one the privilege of parsing me in the masculine, feminine, common, or neatre gender.

Now, candidly and honestly believing that Maude Lee and Deronda have used me as a stepping-stone to a correspondence and a grindstone to sharpen their wit upon for a sufficient length of time, I come boldly out and declare that I am, always have been, and always expect to be, a woman, and, being a woman, the tears fill my eyes and I cry, Oh for a friend or an enemy, when I reflect that I stand out from the great rank and file of humanity a solitary instance of a person without a friend or a foe. At least I don't think I have any or I should have heard from them through The Home. I could stand it to be hated, and I could endure to be loved, but I recoil at being ridiculed, and shall try in a feeble and humble way to defend myself. Moses had Aaron. Casar his Bratus. Columbus had fame and poverty. Antony was hurled from the starry heights of fame and power, and yet he had love and Cleopatra—for a time. Samson had incumatus, and Germany has beer to drink and France to est—if they get a chance. The United States have peace and prosperity, a President to quarrel over, and the Indians for the army to keep in practice upon, and at all times all nations and individuals have had friends and enemies except me. I burn with shame when I think of being called's nuisance,—or man, as you put it.—for I am a strong woman's-rights woman, and I like to think of all nuisances as belonging to the masculine gender. And yet away down in the depths of my heart I sometimes wish I was one. The other morning, for instance, when the calf gave me the grand bunt and landed me in one corner of the yard, the cow kicked the milk-pail into another, and,

I want to impress it upon you that I am a woman, and not a man, and that I never smoked a cigar in my life, and don't flourish a cane.—prefer a broomstick. I'm not troubled as was Jeff Davis, for I've worn petticoats all my life. You can parse Chat singular number, feminine gender, and independent

stick. Pm not troubled as was Jeff Davis, for I've worn petticoats all my life. You can parse Chat singular number, feminine gender, and independent case, every time.

Talking about women reminds me of 'Ouida' and her book 'Puck,' which have just been reading. I like her and don't like her; she fascinates and repulses me at the same time. I admire the beauty and vividenss of her descriptions, and abhor the men and women in that book, or most of them. She shows us all things grand and gorious in nature and everything bad and vile in human nature. As we read, the rushing of the windrings in our ears, we see the grain and grass wave and bend before it; we inhale the fragrance of fields and flowers, and sit in green shady places while silvery waters flow swiftly by, and the air is melodious with bird-songs. The men are generous but weak, and yield to the evil spirits that tempt them. She pictures virtue and honesty toiling barefoot over the rough road of poverty, while vice is velvet-clad and rides in luxurious carriages along the smooth highway to fame and power.

The women are all bad to the heart's core, or nearly all. Now and then it is true a woman appears pure and undefiled, out it is only to contrast her face and form, when all the loveliness has been effaced by the hard hand of toil, her misery, poverty, and hopeless hopes with the wealth, luxury, and bright jewel-decked beanty of some creature who lives agy life untroubled by a conscience or a heart. She paints with a master hand the crime, ingratitude, and disappointments of life, and leaves out the real joys, the purity and religion, casts a glimmer of sunshine that looks like reality over evil, and a cloud of skepticism over the good.

Now, I will admit that there are bad men and women, but I believe a vast maiority of women could neither be tempted by love, ambition, or wealth, or driven by hate, fear, or starvation, to be the creatures ''Ouida' represents them to be, and, though they should be surrounded by temptation, they would valiantly fight their

as a target, I'll allow you to be to the criticism, and sarcasm at my devoted head.

CRAT.

once saw a lady knitting bands of Angola wool for her grandchildren. They were knit across the band back and forward, of the proper length, and the ends sewed together. Only two needles were used. They were to be put on over the feet, and, as they were quite elastic, would fit the form comfortably. Care must be taken in knitting that the edge stitches are not drawn tighter than the other stitches.

X. Y. Z.: Please send your splendid cake rec-

speedily be wishing for a little spicy contradiction.

In these friendly columns, where an opportunity is given to us to air our opinions (if any), we may have the exquisite and unusual pleasure of saying just what we think.

If our theories call forth discussion, it should be welcome; if they are worth anything, they can bear up under it. If we express ourselves hadly, let us be glad to be told so, and then try to do better. And if we dwell upon our personalities in such a manner as to provoke personal criticism, let us even not shrink from that. True charity is a very desirable thing, and, when the Millennium comes, its practice will be universal. But in this faulty age there is a great deal of chaff with the wheat, a great deal of sham charity as well as real.

I was once in a company of ladies who were sewing for a church fair, or the heathen, or some other plous object, when the conversation naturally drifted into the domestic channel, and mention was made of an absent lady friend whose servant-girl had been 'unfortunate," and, while there were a good many "Ahs" and "Oh my's," and remarks about the bad luck Mrs. Blank always had with her girls, only one in the circle had a word of pity and consideration for the poor girl herself, and she was the one who, if the ladies had expressed themselves upon the subject, would probably have been voted the coldest, most cynical, and least charitable of them all.

It did not strike me at the t.me, but afterward it seemed a little suggestive of the reckless manner in which the word charity is applied. Gush is not charity. Fulsome flattery is not charity.

I think no one will be readier than I to give due praise to true merit, as far as I have opportunity. Frequently there are letters in The Home that I admire, and I should always be glad to particularize them, and there are others that, I am neither too blind nor too emotional to see, have a good deal of nonsense Pomerory's sentence felt themselves heroically charitable. Their hearts bled at the thought of the execution

had been murder.

We don't greatly affect thieves and such small fry, but an interesting homicide calls forth the tenderest emotions we are capable of. It would really seem as if we thirsted for gore as did Helen's youngest baby, Toddie. Those of us who recollect the Jumpertz trial,

Those of us who recollect the Jumpertz trial, which occurred about fifteen years ago, [may also recall the affectionate attentions and ministrations lavished upon the murderer by ladies (so-cailed) of Chicago, I believe the only attractions besides his crime was that he was handsome. I don't think he loved flowers.

Oh, Dorothes, Dorothes, if you have any unpleasant epithets to make use of, pray bestow them upon such women as these, and spare the ladies of The Home, whether they write upon obedience or bables. (How I wish those last two might always be combined!) Criticise us, Dorothes, but please do not call names.

Discouraged, Little Sallie! There was once a minister who preached twenty years and only made one convert, and yet he felt his time had not been lost. And May speaks encouragingly, and one or two others. lost. And May speaks encouragingly, and one or two others.

Thank you, Bryan. I have long had a fellow-feeling for you, which, perhaps, took its rise in the love of native land, which lies near the heart of most of us. I was myself a Buckeye girl, and the name Ohio will always bring a pleasant thought.

Be careful, Kitchen Devotee, or you may be called a Crusader. Be milder tempered, and lift your skirts uncomplainingly over spittoons and called a Crusader. Be milder tempered, and lift your skirts uncomplainingly over spittoons and pools of tobacco-juice. We loved Charles Duckens, that he did write novels, and when he came to America we flocked, one and all, to see the lion, and hear the words of wit and wisdom that flowed from his lips; but when he wrote of unclean mouths, and foul floors and sidewalks, caused by the too free use of tobacco, we winced with particulte wrath, and called him a treacherous ingrate. Twenty-five years later we should have dubbed him a Crusader.

If Genevieve will consult her dictionary in regard to the derivation of the word crusader, she will find that its application is not so uncomplimentary as she supposed. But "What is Heesuba to me!"

Though I were a flerce Crusader
On the shores of Michigan,
I would leave her to her brandy
And her pipes, without a ban.

NEWSPAPERS FOR WOMEN.

Intent on embroidering a yoke or band, they sit in a corner and let the world slip by them unnoticed.

Of the march and progress of events they know nothing. The world to them is their own four walls. Is it any wonder that in this narrow and contracted space their minds

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 25.—I do not wish to presume to give advice to ladies concerning babies' bands, but I To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 25.—There is one great good which I am in hopes will accrue to the ladies through the reading of The Home letters, and that is the habit of taking and reading the newspaper.

As a rule, women are lamentably ignorant of all that is going on in and around the world about them.

stitches.

X. Y. Z.: Please send your splendid cake recipes. To those making plum pudding I wish to say: Use butter instead of suct, though not as much; and use nearly all bread crumbs, and very little floor, and your pudding will be more digestible.

Thick paper bags, such as are used for floor. I find very useful for holding yarn, children's worsted goods, etc., to keep them safe from moths. I put in camphor gum and tle closely and have no trouble with moths. As cedar chests are a rare article of household furniture, I can recommend these bags as a substitute. Large tin boxes are secure, but are expensive.

Muriatic acid is a sure cure for warts, as I know from experience. I wish some one would tell what warts are, and why they come.

People who do not like to eat eggs with sliver spoons must use gold or silver gilt. I fear we shall not get the glass spoons, though they would be best on account of being less expensive. I am greatly obliged to L. E. Edwards for information about carpet-sweepers.

As Winnie has revived the subject of Olive Green's spicy correspondence and a recollection of the advice to the writers in The Home "to elevate their minds above the steam of their kettles" and attend to mental culture, it may be allowable for one to express an opinion formed at the time that it was not just the proper style of exhortation to adopt. No one likes to be told be or she is ignozant and needs culture, and, as the human family are hil comparatively ignorant, it seems quite uncalled for to administer such remarks to the infinite injury of the feelings of busy housekeepers, who know already too well what literary recreation they are compelled to forego through the unremitting cares of life. If there is a class of women that deserves to be reproached and called to attend to the higher duties of life, it must be that class which devotes its entire time to dress and the study of feshion, though they have a right to choose their own way of living.

— a charly, by the way, which they arely accord to others. mothing. The world to them is their own four walls. Is it any wonder that in this marrow and contracted space their minds should refuse to expand, their occupations border on the trivial, their tastes uncultivated, their taicents buried? Yet so it is with many women. Who has not seen in mixed companies the women sitting like "bumps on a log" while the men enjoy a lively and spirited conversation or discussion? Yet women's minds are as keen and active as men's, if they only get a chance. The trouble is, men read the papers; women, as a class, don't. Men always find a thousand things to taik about in company; women are confined to two or three topics, viz.: her dress, her servants, her neighbors, or, worse than all these, her children. Heaven preserve us from the woman who can talk of nothing but her children! Notice the men on the car, at early morn, or late night, nearly every one with a daily paper of some sort, thus relieving the tediousness of a long ride and storing the mind with all sorts of useful information, even though in scraps; but who ever sees a woman on a car with a newspaper? She either gapes out of the window or quizzes her neighbor's clothes. So many women say they have no time to read! I deny it. Every woman has time if she will. She may not have time to read lengthy books, but she can find half an hoar a day for the newspaper. She can read while getting her baby to sleep, or while eating her meals; or in bed, if no better time offers, she can read while getting her baby to sleep, or while eating her meals; or in bed, if no better time offers, she can read while getting her baby to sleep, or while eating her meals; or in bed, if no better time offers, she can read while getting her baby to sleep, or while eating her meals; or in bed, if no better time offers, she can read while getting her baby to sleep, or while eating her meals; or in bed, if no better time offers, she can read while getting her baby to sleep, or while eating her meals in the course of a few years by keeping posted in all th

he have a right to choose their own way of themea charity, by the way, which they rarely accord to
others.

I do not think any one has assumed that they
need to be told to attend to their mental culture.
It is assumed that a lady who can write a recipe is
necessarily ignorant of everything else. It is a
great pleasure to read the works of great and good
authors, and to be deprived of that pleasure and
means of improvement is a great misfortane and
not a fault. Unlimited reading opportunities,
however, are not always the best means of improvement. The pleasure afforded by good thinking
opportunities is of infinite value, and with most
housekeepers is a mental pleasure they must exercise in the midst of a round of drudgery, but as
their thought, grave or gay, cannot be apread before an admiring public, but vanish in the clouds
of dust or steam, they are supposed consequently
to be ignorant and uncultivated. Each writer in
The Home is at liberty to choose his or her own
subject, and one may send a cake recipe;
another may indulge in wit and
wisdom to her mind's content, and nobody need
scald or show contempt because somebody else

falls below his high standard; if he or she does, it certainly will be properly resented. If the lady in possession of ten talents has a right to call to account a lady who only claims one talent, I should like to know if the "party of the second part" has not a right to speak in her own defense without being called "ill-natured"?

When culture becomes offensive, then ignorance is bliss. It is not even necessary to ridicule the friendly neighbor who advises us to give the children's worm medicine in a certain time of the moon. Even a rich family may be permitted to adorn their rooms with the work of their own hands if it suits their pleasure and comfort, and not live in fear of criticism.

People must use such taste and talent as they are girted with, and the really disagreeable people are those who serenely sit in judgment and criticise every hand that does not fit their glove. As to malignant-tongued gossip, society, finds no more popular topic than this same subject, the culture, accomplishments, and correct taste of those whom it delights to depreciate, and fortunate the lady or gentieman upon whom the social lens is brought to bear if they are not required to face the insulting sentence passed upon them. A pleasant pastime with a certain class is a delightfully innocent affectation of surprise and incredulity that some one is accomplished in music or painting or some other art or science, of course addressed most politely to the subject. Telling effect is sometimes produced by kindly expressing regret that an acquaintance is "so deplorably ignorant," "education entirely superficial," etc. What pleasure can there be in social life while criticism is ever on the alert with its barbed compliments? I think many will choose a quiet home-life in preference.

Maude Lee, have you still a hope of immortality after Deronda's lecture? Or do you think annihilation more probable? Please tell him your male relatives look, act, and dress like gentlemen, and do not care to disguise their reai characters. Marie Starr, will

FRIENDLY CRITICISM. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 25.—I wonder why so many of
The Home correspondents find a little honest
cri ticusm so very unpleasant. What a world this cri tiesm so very unpleasant. What a world this would be if every person we met responded to our remarks with "Yes, indeed," "Very true," "Just so." If from politeness, or insanity, or inertness, we always agreed,with everybody, and wore a smile that expressed nothing but "prunes and prism," conversation would soon fail. The Home would perish from stagnation, and—if sufficient energy were left to any of us—we should speedily be wishing for a little spicy contradiction.

when people go so long and learn so little. I for one confess that I lose faith in it when I compare what it is with what it might and I think ought to be.

But I will return to the subject of newspapers. Now, there are some folks who affect to scorn the papers as a mode of education or profitable reading, and who will read only books. Well, let them. Far be it from me to censure them, although I may think them wrong. Books are safe and profitable companions, and to me are dearly beloved. They have through life with me taken the place of most of the edjoyments craved by women. Sickness or sorrow, grief and anger, I have forgotten slike in the peaceful influence of some good book. Books bring their own "exceeding great reward," which all their true lovers know. But I am siming now at the average woman who thinks she "sees untime to read," yet she sees time to gossip, or to visit, or to embroider, or make tarting, things that go with the time and leave nothing after. But a mind stored with useful knowledge is a mine of wealth. A half an hour or more a day spent in reading the papers lays up an immense stock of useful information, which keeps the memory green, enables as in some moment of disaster to be ready with the right remedy at the right time, something comes to us that we have read of away back in some newspaper. "Why, how in the world did you know to do that?" I have heard folks exclaim. "I read of it in the newspaper; go thou and do likewise," is always my answer.

Josie C.: The following is an instantaneous and thorough remedy for an itching scalp. It is the best hair invigorator and shampoo in existence, and leaves the fair in the most beautiful condition, bringing out all its natural tints, and leaves the scalp as white and pure as a baby's. I don't care how thick the dandruff, it will clean it in a moment, and if there is a root of hair left it will start a new cop. I gentlemen would do this there would be fewer bald heads among those yound the not open to the barber for their shampoo. I recommend the ion.
In these friendly columns, where an opportunity TERN BASKETS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CLINTON, Is., May 21.—I have read and admired THE TRIBUNE'S Home department from week to week until I have accustomed myself to the belief that I am a "member in. good standing" of The Home, and as such am privileged to occupy a small space thereof, if by so doing I can perchance add to the generous fund of useful knowledge it contains. Having profited repeatedly by its kind and timely suggestions, I shall feel the debt of gratical lightened if I can contribute aught of value FERN BASKETS. timely suggestions, I shall feel the debt of grait-tude lightened if I can contribute aught of value from my own meagre stock, derived as it is rather In the first place, I have seen no mention of fern

search.

In the first place, I have seen no mention of fern baskets in The Home, and perhaps some of your lady readers may not know by what little trouble and less expense they can secure a pleasing as well as unique addition to their plant-collections—by simply making a splint-backet, lining it with moss turf, with the green placed outward and the basket filled with earth and lear mold. The moss should also be extended over the top of the basket, after setting out young ferns, which may be found in any woody dell in the timber belts or groves. The ferns, with occasional waterings, will thrive nicely, and the moss will grow luxuriantly until the splints and rim of the basket are hidden, making quite a pretty appearance. A friend has made me several of these baskets, and one before me now, made but a few weeks ago, is a beautiful ornament in our bay-window. The basket in this instance is composed of splints made of kindling-wood, fastened, an inch and a half apart, around an old tin cover, and kept in place by an iron hoop fitting sang against the slats or splints inside, the cover rim being slightly indented to prevent the splints from moving laterally. The top is a wooden rim, to which the slats are tacked. The basket, when prepared, should be kept somewhat shaded, and the moss should be basket should be painted, a bright red contrasting favorably with the green vegetation. When moss is not available, grass-sod may be substituted for the basket-lining, and etriped grass and other plants may be substituted for or placed with the ferns if desired.

LIQUORS IN COOKING.

for English plum pudding in The Home of the 12th, I was strongly moved to give my thoughts on the subject of using brandy or other strong drinks in cooking, but waited, hoping some one more gifted would take it up; but no one has spoken, and in the last Home comes another rule with brandy in. and I am compelled to come to the rescue of the

what a fearful responsibility rests upon you? Would you place the wine-cup to the lips of your hus-bands, sons, and brothers if you certainly knew the bands, sons, and brothers if you certainly knew the end would be misery, degradation, and death? how know not what latent appetites you may be calling into life by putting this hell-broth in your food. How can you pray that your sons be kept from temptation, when you are taking the first steps to bring them down to a drunkard's grave Think and act before it is too late. The demons of rum and tobacco have never cast a shadow over my home, for which I fervently thank God, and, should they ever be permitted to do so, I shall not have the added agony of thinking that I was the means of creating or fostering the appetite in my loved ones, by patting brandy in ples, cakes, or puddings, or even by making wine sances. I remember how, a few weeks ago, my heart bounded with pride and thankagiving when I read that the lady of the White House had banished wine from her table; then the feeling of disappointment and grief when it was disputed, and the statement made that she had only refused to have her own glass filled; and I cannot help feeling that she has missed a glorious opportunity to have her name handed down to posterity as the noblest and most courageous woman who ever presided at the White House; for it requires courage to brave public, opinion.

Hawkeye asks for a recipe for brown bread, and

courageous woman who ever presided at the White House; for it requires courage to brave public opinion.

Hawkeye asks for a recipe for brown bread, and I will give mine, for I think it the best I ever tried; Two cups of corn meal; one cup Graham meal; one cup inne flour; two-thirds cup of sugar; one tablespoon of salt, one rounded tenepoon of saleratus; one cup of milk (sour milk is best), and cold water enough to thin it to the consistency of griddle-cake batter. Bake two hours, very slowly, tilf fully risen. The crust will be soft.

For the benefit of young housekeepers I will tell how I manage to have a soft crust on white bread. Just before placing the loaves in the oven I wet over the top with cold water, and as soon as removed from the oven wet again, both top and bottom, and cover closely with a folded cloth—a worn table-cloth is good for the purpose. Also, to have potatoes nice at this season of the year: Fare a strip entirely around each potato, the longest way, before boiling. I have seen potatoes come out dry and mealy, boiled this way, that would otherwise have been soggy and almost uneatable.

OUT-DOOR ROCK-WORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Amov, May 21.—Hawkeye, this is the way I
make brown bread: Three cups corn-meal, two
cups flour, three cups sour milk, one-half cup molasses, two teaspoons soda, and just sait enough.
Stir well and steam three hours, then brown slightly in the oven. After cooling twenty minutes or so it will slice meely and be good enough to eat.
Styx and Strass, I thank you heartly for patterns of castle and moss bracket, with explicit directions can be soughtful by heartiful when

of castle and moss bracket, with explicit directions for making, and know they will be beautiful when made.

Blackie, I agree with you about that "systematic-looking house across the way," and I would like to help you tip up that picture of Washington a little and tip over a few of those precisely-arranged chairs, for primness is disagreeable anywhere, I think.

I like that question of home attraction, and want a little say on the subject. Once upon a time a great distance off I saw some beautiful rock-work, and, as I have not seen anything just like it here, perhaps some of the readers of The Home have not, and I am curious to tell them about it. The structures were pyramidal in form, and twelve or fourteen feet high, and perhaps eight feet across at the base. The rocks were cemented together, out without any attempt at smoothness or regularity, the rocks setting up edgeways and cornerways, and forming nooks and pockets all the way to the top to hold soil for growing plants; but each structure as a whole was perfectly symmetrical. At the bottom were niches and grottoes with beautiful ferns growing in them, and just above them were geraniums and similar plants all in bloom, and higher up a great variety of trailing plants, and so on to the top, altogether making a thing of beauty.

Such rock-work on a smaller scale would look Such rock-work on a smaller scale would look well in any door-yard, and when once built "would be a joy forever," and in this prairie country might take the place of hanging gardens to those that are longing for their old mountain homes.

AUNTY THOMPSON.

PATTERNS WANTED. PATTERNS WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Maywoon, May 23.—It has been some time since I have spoken, but so many of The Home have offered to give patterns for fancy articles that I felt compelled to speak and get my share of them. Will Mr. Bryan have pity on one individual who has no lambrequin pattern, and allow his wife to send one to me? If Bryan and K. are the same person, I wish she would send me a floater. I am very analous for one. Red, White, and Blue, I am wishing for a cross and erown pattern; have you one more to spare? Do Sky-Blue

sum total of its accomplishment. Women go to church from their infancy up, and keep on going till they are gray, but they really know no more at 50 than they did at 30; and it seems to me there must be something lacking in its usefulness when people go so long and learn so little. I for one confess that I lose faith in it when I compare what it is with what it might and I think ought to be.

Cardinal's doves or cupids ever come this way? Please send them here, with directions how to make, etc. I will say to May that rubber gloves are not durable. I think for working smong plants they are very nice, but for kitchen-work they are not suitable. She can purchase them at a stone on State street, nearly opposite Field & Leitar's, for a dollar and a quarter per pair.

Winnie: I think you do right in allowing your husband to smoke at home. I dearly love the smell of perique tobacco or a good cigar.

L. L. S.: How can from make an equal of your servants, if you have any degree of refinement? I should like to receive a white funnis from some one, but I have very few plants, so could not promise to give any in exchange.

Grace: I should advise you to get a jumper for your baby.

Thanks, Amburn, for freckle "remedy."
Ruth, I know of nothing the widows can do unless they earn their living or go to the Home of the Friendless.

M. B. H., will you be so kind as to send pattern

Friendless.

M. B. H., will you be so kind as to send pattern and directions for making air-castles? Also picture frames? Where can I purchase black cardboard?

To those of whom I have seked favors, and many others, I will send pattern for a very handsome letter-receiver or directions for making beautiful mats for vases. Address patterns asked for to Box 136, Maywood, Ill.

Suburban.

mats for vases. Address patterns asked for to Box 136, Maywood, Ill.

CANNING FRUITS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Lemont, May 20.—Wishing to make what return I can for the many good things I have found in The Home, I offer the following recipes:

Clara: I am not sure that I can tell you how to can peas and beans successfully, as I haven't tried the latter, and some of the peas didn't turn out well, owing, I think, to being set in too warm a place. I cooked each three hours in the jars. I can tell you, though, how to can corn and strawberries to perfection. I have canned large quantitities of each, and very seliom lost a jar.

For corn: Cut the corn from the coba, and then scrape the coba enough to get off all the corn; select a large cob to pack the corn in the jars, and cut the but off square. Have a funnel to fit into the neck of the jar, and fill with corn, packing it solid with the cob. Set the jars, with tops partly screwed up, into a boiler having a grate in the bottom, or something to keep the jars from direct contact with the bottom. Fill the boiler with cold water to the shoulders of the jars, bring to a boil, and have jet boiling three hours; take out and screw up the tops tight. In an hour screw up again and set away in a cool, dark blace.

Strawberries: Take half a pound of sugar to the pound of fruit. Pour the sugar on the berries, and set away till the sugar is melted, which will make set away till the sugar is melted, which will make set away till the sugar is melted, which will make set away till the sugar is melted, which will make strup enough to cook them in. Set on the stove, bring to a boil, and boil twenty minutes. Stir as little as possible. Have ready a pan with a towel in it, and put in cold water till the towel is "sopping" wet. Set the jar (cold) on the towel and fill with the not fruit; screw the tops tight, and an hour after tighten again and set away. If this is found worthy I will come again.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Proria, May 20.—Dear, ladies of The Home:

We so often hear people say, "I have not a good memory," "I never could remember well," etc. I have a little girl aged 7 and I would like to know how to strengthen her memory. My idea is that any one can have a good memory, but, like everything else, it needs to be cultivated. Any in-formation on this subject will be gladly received by me as well as other. me as well as others.

Amie M. Hale: Is it a bealthy sign for an infant to hiccough? I have heard that it was, but, not knowing, I appeal to you.

Can any one tell me how to clean willow-furniture, and what makes Graham-bread crumble when cut?

ture, and what makes Granish to the court.

For the benefit of the lady that told how many bottles of ink her family upset in one week, I suggest the following: Immediately after the ink is split apply some coarse sait to the spot. The sait will absorb the ink very rapidly, so you must brush up the first handful and put on more sait. Repeat this until the ink is all absorbed. I have tried this and found it to be very good.

Styx and Strass, I would like to make a Wardian case after your directions, but being of a roving nature I cannot, and it would be hard to carry it around.

RETURNS THANKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. NORWOOD PARK, May 22.—1 have just finish Norwood Park, May 22.—I have just finished cleaning house. The last touch has been given, and we can look with satisfaction on the reward of our labor. Everything looks so nice and clean! I now find time to thank my kind friends for their valuable advice in regard to butter-making. Gunaika, your letter was received, and I think that any one who, after reading those cuttings, could not make good butter, must be required to eat a whole whale to make brains, or strengthen them, as Mark Twain says in his book. I also desire to thank the agred Dairy Woman for her many useful remarks on the same subject. I wish that I could do something for both of you in return. Styx and Strass, I have a double white fuchsis and would exchange with you if you will please tell me how to send it, as I have never sent plants far from home.

Red, White, and Blue: Am I too late to ask for a cross and crown pattern? If not, please send it to THE TRIBUNE office, and tell me what I can send in exchange.

Michonetts.

FLOOR-MATS. To the Editor of The Tribune. Mr. PULASKI, Ill., May 20. - As Constant Reade has given us a gentle hint, I will send directions for floor-mat to The Home. I would have done so at first, but thought I might take up valuable room, so only mentioned it, thinking those desiring it would let me know. Materials for a mat are a coffee-sack, one stick of black dress-braid, one coffee-sack, one stick of black dress-braid, one skein of Germantown wool, clouded, and some black cloth. Turn the sack so as to have the fresh side out, shape to suit your fancy, square or oblong, and bind the two thicknesses together with the dress-braid, and put a herring-bone stitch just inside the binding. Now it is ready for the border in application embroidery. Select some pretty, graceful vine leaf and cut pattern. From this cut a number of leaves of black cloth. Lay the mat down on some smooth surface and with a blunt lead-pencil trace the vine; then arrange leaves and pin fast. Button-hole stitch around each leaf with sea-clouded wool and embroider vine and stems in satin-stitch. If a grape-vine is used for pattern mark plenty of tendrils; vein the leaves with the same stitch as for the stems. This you will find quite pretty, though inexpensive, and requiring but very little time and labor.

Red, White, and Blue, will you be so kind as to send me a pattern of the cross and crown! This is the first request I have made. I have sent quite a number of supporter patterns, and am ready to send as many more.

EGG-SPOONS, ETC.

EGG-SPOONS, ETC. To the Editor of The Tribune.

GENEVA. Ill., May 24 - While looking over The pose, and we like them; they are inexpensive and pleasant to eat with, and do not discolor.

We think no sweeping machine equal to the "Welcome." It is easily adjusted and very durable. I only regret that I kept house so many years without one. It saves both time and carpets.

X. Y. Z., I shall be much obliged to you for your fruit-cake recipe. Now, let me ask why Genevieve wants to keep Beile Beach from eating plum-pudding in warm weather? I think that a great punishment. Just place the shet on lee for a short time, and then it will chop as easily as in midwinter. I am sure that those unbleached curtains that Grace tells of are very pretty. Please state the quality of the muslin—heavy or light weight. It is impossible to agree with Gail in regard to the cause of red hands. Many persons who never wear corsets of any description complain of the redness of their hands. Thanks to M. A. M. and Edith for their information in regard to rabber gloves.

BROWN BREAD. ETC. ose, and we like them; they are inexpensive and

BROWN BREAD, ETC. VANDALIA, Ill., May 23.—Is The Home like a Vandalla, Ill., May 23.—Is The Home like a crowded omnibus,—always room for one more? If so, allow me the privilege of taking the vacant place and giving my recipe for brown bread: Two cups flour, two cups corn-meal, one cup sweet milk, one cup sour milk, one cup molasses, one teaspoon sods, one teaspoon salt; steam two hours and a half.

Here is another recipe, given me by a Yankee, and said to be the real Boston brown-bread recipe. Whether the Boston bakers would recognize it or not, I cannot say; but it is very good, and tastes very much like the bread that we used to carry home from the bake-shop for our Sunday morning's breakfast: Two cups flour, two cups cornmeal, two cups Graham flour, nearly a quart of sour milk, two-thirds of a cup of molasses, table-spoon of salt, tablespoon of soda; steam two hours; bake half an hour.

I have a nice recipe for Graham gems, if my one desires it.

INK-STAINS FROM CARPETS.

To the Editor of The Tribuus.

COOK COUNTY, May 19.—I informed "Editor's Wife" that she could find directions for unbleached curtains in 'Harper's Basar. No. 8, Vol. X.

The directions are longer and give one more variety to choose from in trimming, etc., than Grace sends. I wish to thank Auburn for her cure for moth-spots which she sent a week ago. I have seen a change for the better already, and I shall continue to use it. I would like to tell Mrs. 8. M. Bartlett how a friend of mine got a large spot of ink out of her ingrain carpet, cameed by a whole bottle of ink being spit. She squeezed lemon-juice upon it, mixed with an equal quantity of water, let it stand a moment, then took a clean sponge and soaked up all she could, washed the sponge thoroughly, dipped it in clear water, rubbed the spot; them more lemons. But that was black ink. I suppose purple would work the same way. Will any one tell me how to clean a very red, rusty flatiron? INK-STAINS FROM CARPETS.

CHINESE DEPILATORIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 12.—Will Professor, of Joliet please state how often the Chinese depliator should be used, and how many times? Will it have to be continued during one's three-score years and to be continued during one state-score years and ten, or will a few applications answer for life! I I shave my neck, will once shaving be sufficient, and will that and the depliatories destroy the roots! Please answer, and oblige.

Will some one give Mrs. Crandall's full address!

GROCERIES

Your attention is called to a very

GREEN and ROASTED

Which we have just received, and are now selling at prices within the reach of all true lovers of a pure cup of COFFEE,

Our Steam Roasters and Mill are running constantly. We can therefore always give you a fresh roasted package of COFFEE, which for aroma and flavor can-not be excelled.

We have also just added to our stock a large line of fine drinking TEAS at from 40 to 60 cts. per lb.

SLACK'S MAMMOTH GROCERY HOUSE,

109 East Madison-st., Where you can always save from 10 to 40 per cent and get STAND-ARD GOODS. OIL STOVES. . .

The Adams & Westlake OIL STOVES



Greater Capacity for Cooking and Heating than any other Oil Stove to the World. All kinds of BAKING and CO'-KING done better and quicker than on the ordinary coal or wood stove. Washing and froning for large f. miltes can be done without heating the kitchen. G'-KERL and LOCAL AGENTS WANTED EVERY. HERE. Apply in person or by letter at 44 Clarists. Chicago.



spoon of salt, tablespoon of soda; steam two hours; bake half an hour.

I have a nice recipe for Graham gems, if shy one desires it.

SOFT HANDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Inquirer, in The Home of May 12. wishes to hear of something which will keep the hands soft and smooth, and make them

ROYALBAKING Absolutely Pure.

LITERATURE.

The Cruise of Her Majesty's Ship "Challenger."

Gatherings from an Artist's Portfolio---Birds and Poets.

A Review of Legal Studies-Bronson Alcott's Table-Talk.

Excerpts from Freeman's Sketch-Book---Anecdotes of Noted Characters.

Flora Round About Chicago-The Saxifrage, House-Leek, and Milfoil Families.

LITERATURE.

THE "CHALLENGER."

THE "CHALLENGER."
THE CRUISE OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "CHALLENGER." VOXAGES OVER MANY SEAS—SCENES
IN MANY LANDS. By W. J. J. SPRY, R. N.
With Map and Explorations. New York: Harper
& Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.
12mo., pp. 388. Price, \$2.
In 1868 the Royal Society at London sent out
a surveying and dredging party in one of the
vessels of the English navy, to make experiments looking toward a systematic examination. ments looking toward a systematic examination of the bed of the ocean. The expedition was ted at the end of six weeks, but its reults were so valuable that, in the ensuing summer, a second exploration of the same character was undertaken. The work was again resumed in 1870, accumulating evidences of the impor-tant bearing upon different departments of science, and upon commerce, of the facts revealed by deep-sea soundings. The con-tinuance of the investigation had now become a national concern, and in the autumn of 1872 H. M. S. Chailenger, a spar-decked corvette of 2,000 tons displacement and 400-horse power, was fitted out for a three or four years' cruise in the different ocean-basins, and placed at the service of the Royal Society. The vessel was furnished with every con-

mience and appliance for the execution of the bjects to which it was devoted. "There were ous compartments for surveying operations and analyzing purposes, a laboratory for the chemist, and a studio for the photographer;" while on the upper deck there "stood an -horse double-cylinder engine, with shafting and drums, for heaving in the dredg-ing and sounding lines, extending entirely across the ship; and on the after-part of the deck, besides the usual standard and other sses, was the Fox dipping-circle, with nich it was intended to make an extensive daily series of magnetic observations." An able scientific staff, under the direction of Prof. Wyville Thompson, and a picked company of

On the 21st of December the ship sailed from Portsmouth Harbor, and, after a nine days' encounter with boisterous weather, the first sounding was made, about forty miles west of Vigo Bay. On the 3d of January the ship steamed up the Tagus, and moored off the Capital of Portugal. Its stay was prolonged to nine days by inclement weather; at the close of which the Challenger set out for Gibraltar. From here the vessel proceeded to Madeira and Teneriffe, to St. Thomas and Bernuda, to Halifax and back to Bernuda, which point was reached the second time on the 28th of May, 1873.

Leaving St. George's, June 12, another section was made across the Atlantic to the Azores; after which the vessel's prow was turned toward the Cape of Good Hope; and St. Paul's Rocks, Fernando Noronha, Bahiain Brazil, and the Island of Tristan d'Acunha were visited on the way. On the 28th of October, Table Mountain was in view. Leaving the Cape of Good Hope the 19th of December, almost a year from the date of its departure from Portsmouth, the Challenger steered for the Antarctic regions, stoppings to make investigations at Marjon and pring to make investigations at Marion and tet Islands, Kerguelen's Land, and the rd Islands. In all its wanderings the work

Heard Islands. In all its wanderings the work of the expedition was diligently pursued,—soundings and dredgings being regularly made, whenever practicable, and thermometric observations and chemical analysis of the sea-water being continuously carried on.

During the operation of sounding and dredging, which, under favorable circumstances, occupied the greater part of each day, the sails were furled and steam put on, as it was essential to keep the vessel's head on to the sea. The routine of life on board ship was very exact, but constant interest was afforded in the discoveries made in the pursuit of the scientific work. While the vessel was in harbor, the pleasurable excitement of excursions on shore, of studying the natural history of the region round about, of observing new countries, and of social intercourse with the inhabitants, made this a season of lively holiday.

ourse with the inhabitants, made this a season of lively holiday.

Cruising in Antarctic waters was concluded early in March, 1874, and was followed by a sojourn of three months in the ports of Melourne and sydney. The next stops were made at New Zealand, at the Friendly and Fiji Islands, and at other groups lying on the route taken to Hong Kong, at which island the Challenger arrived in November. In the ensuing month, the vessel having been out now two years, Capt. Nares left the command, in order to take charge of the Arctic Expedition, and was succeeded by Capt. F. T. Thomson. On the 6th of January, 1875, explorations were renewed among the Islands

works, entitled "From Cornhill to Grand Cairo."

Mr. Freeman chanced to call upon him on the evening of Twelfth-Night, and found the author engrossed in work at a standing desk, while his daughters were conversing with a gentiemancaller. After cordial greetings, Thackeray returned to his desk, and immediately seemed to have forgotten in his writing the presence of those about him. Describing the occasion, Mr. Freeman says: "I remained silent, and would have taken my departure in a very few moments had I not caught a glance at Thackeray's commanding figure as it bent over the quaint piece of furniture, which appeared to be but a feeble and rickety support for his heavy arms and shoulders, and expected momentarily to see the fragile skeleton, which shook in every joint, fall to pieces under the energetic hand, which piled the pen with a vigor and earnestness I had rarely noticed in any other individual."

Mr. Freeman's attention was soon directed from the busy fingers of the novelist to the extraordinary contortions of his face, which seemed to indicate, by their quick changes from one expression to another, that he was composing some scene in which persons of diverse character were engaged in an animated dialogue. "I watched him for an hour," writes Mr. Freeman,—"hiding my impertinence as well as I could from the young ladies. As for Thackeray himself, he was totally unconscious of my gaze; his eyes were riveted to his paper and his pen, and his contortions went on in complete abstraction from all surroundings." The conversation continuing between the Misses Thackeray and their visitor, the latter announced, as a compliment to their father, the contents of his library. "First," said he, "I have a Bible; next to it I have a Thackeray, then a Dickens, and then a Thackeray." The young ladies made no reply to the statement, nor did the novelist give any token that he had heard it.

At length [continues Mr. Freeman], with a dash of his ree, he drew back with an air of triumph, entitled "From Cornhill to Gran

heard it.

At length [continues Mr. Freeman], with a dash of his pen, he drew back with an air of triumph, while he gazed on the paper before him, and then, smiling complacently, he descended from his high desk, with his hand full of slips of paper, which he threw upon the table before us, exclaiming. "There, gentlemen, this is Twelfth-Night, and I have been scratching these illustrations as a present on my little girls; I dare say they would bring a shilling apiece in London."

They were certainly very clever, and dashed off

ent to my little girs; I are say they would offing a shilling apiece in London."

They were certainly very clever, and dashed off with extraordinary boldness and originality. I could easily trace in them the origin of the queer faces he had put on, only the sketches admitted of more exargeration than his personations.

While we were looking over the drawings, Thackeray turned to the Englishman and said; "Sir, I heard you speak of your library; you have a Bible, next to it a Thackeray, then a Thackeray, a Dickens, and then again a Thackeray. I will give you my opinion of your selection: Bulwer of your trio is the best classical scholar; Dickens the man of most genius; and Thackeray, whom you honor with a place next the sacred Bible, knows more of that book than either of the others."

of the others."

Spired with incidents of scarcely less interest than the foregoing, the "Gatherings" from Mr. Freeman's portfolio are suited to the amusement of a leisure hour.

BIRDS AND POETS.

BIRDS AND POETS.

BIRDS AND POETS. WITH OTHER PAPERS. By
JOHN BURROCOMS, Author of "Wake-Robin"
and "Winter-Sunshine." New York: Hurd
& Houghton. Chleago: Hadley Bros. & Co.
16mo., pp. 263. Price, \$1.50.

The public has hitherto associated the name
of John Burroughs with writings in which the beautiful melodies and divine harmonies composing the grand symphony of Nature were exclusively delineated. But, in this latest volame of his, it will learn that on purely literary

topics he discourses with a similar fine feeling and delicate appreciation and fitness of phraseology. The same deep insight, and nice esthetic sense, and capacity for analysis, which make his papers on bird-voices, and wild flowers, and sylvan scenes, veritable idyls, render his essays or genius, and beauty, and poetry, masterpieces in their way. Mr. Burroughs is essentially a poet, with the warm sympathy, and the keen penetration, and the tender emotions that pertain to the character; and what is deepest, and truest, and best, he detects and converted as whether it exist in a detects and comprehends, whether it exist in a work of numan or of divine creation.

The essays on Emerson and Walt Whitman, in the present collection, show him to be a literary critic of a high order. They disclose an intellectual understanding of the phases of genius and of personality exhibited in these two remarkable men, and also a spiritual apprehension of the inner, secret motives and springs of them nature. He is able to judge of them from the plane of thought, and likewise of feeling, where the seer and the poet themselves abide,—oroving that he can rise to their levels, and grasp within his vision the points of view which

grasp within his vision the points of view which are hid from the ordinary gaze.

A passage which he has written to illustrate an attribute of Walt Whitman applies with peculiar force to his own mental condition: an attribute of Walt Whitman applies with peculiar force to his own mental condition:

The influence of books and works of art upon an author may be seen in all respectable writers. If knowledge alone made literature, or culture genius, there would be no dearth of these things among the moderns. But I feel bound to say that there is something higher and deeper than the influence or perusal of any or all books, or all other productions of genius,—a quality of information which the masters can never impart, and which all the libraries do not hold. This is the absorption by an author, previous to becoming so, of the spirit of Nature, through the objects of the Universe, and his affiliation with them subjectively and objectively. Not more surely is the blood quickened and purified by contact with the unbreathed air, thanks the spirit of man vitalized and made strong by intercourse with the real things of the earth. The calm, all-permitting, wordless spirit of Nature—yet so cloquent to him who hathears to hear! The sunrise, the heaving sea, the woods and mountains, the storm and the whistling winds, the gentle summerday, the winter sights and sounds, the night and the high dome of stars—to have really perused these, especially from childhood onward, till what there is in them, so impossible to define, finds its full mate and echo in the mind—this only is the lore which breathes the breath of life into all the rest. Without it, literary productions may have she superb beauty of statnes, but with it only can they have beauty of life.

they have beauty of life.

The effect which a close and loving intimacy with Nature has upon the human mind, purifying, and strengthening, and refining it, is very apparent in the writings of Mr. Burroughs. It is like adding a sixth sense—and one of finer power than all the rest—to those with which man is commonly endowed.

LEGAL STUDIES.

LEGAL STUDIES.

A REYIEW OF LEGAL STUDIES: COMPRISING THE MOST MATERIAL PARTS, RULES, DOCTRINES, DEFINITIONS, AND PRINCIPLES OF LAW CONTAINED IN BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, EVIDENCE, CONTRALTS, PLEADING, ETC.; INCLUDING PARTIES TO ACTION, FORMS OF ACTIONS, AND THE LAW OF CONTRACTS IN ITS WIDEST EXTENT. Compiled from Standard Works Used in Reading Law. For Law Students Preparing for Examination and Admission to the Bar. By Ulbic Blockensderfer, Altorney and Counselor at Law. Chicago: E. B. Myers. Two Volumes, 12mo. Pocket-Series. Price, \$3.50.

These two little volumes make somewhat a new departure in the mode of teaching the

Arctic Expedition, and was succeeded by Capt.
F. T. Thomson. On the 6th of January, 1875, explorations were renewed among the Islands of the Maylayan Archipelago; after which the Challenger entered into Japanese waters.
Two months were consumed at Yedo and other ports of Japan. The course of the expedition was then directed to the Sandwich and Society Islands, along the western coast of South America, through the Straits of Maggellan to the Falkland Islands, Montevideo, and the Cape de Verde group. These last were left on the 28th of April, 1876, and a direct homeward trup brought the steamer on the 24th of May into the harbor of Portsmouth, having accomplished the circumnavigation of the world in three years and five months.
The history of the voyage presented in the volume before us has been written by Capt. W. J. J. Spry—one of the assistant engineers of the Challenger—for popular reading. It does not attempt an account of the scientific results of the expedition, but furnishes in an entertaining narraive a view of the purposes of the enterprise, and of the methods by which these were accomplished, with the author's observations at the various ports visited. A valuable feature of the work is the abstract of the voyage which is contained in the appendix. A chart of the course of the Challenger, and copious illustrations, complete the volume.

PORTFOLIO-GATHERINGS. should the present venture prove successful. A valuable feature of the work is the shated. A valuable feature of the work is the shated. A valuable feature of the work is the shated. A valuable feature of the work is the shated. A valuable feature of the work is the shated. A valuable feature of the course of the Challeuger, and copious illustrations, complete the volume.

PORTFOLIO-GATHERINGS.
GATHERINGS PROM AN ARTISTS PORTFOLIO. By JANES. FARTHER NEW YORK: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: large New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: large New York: D. The gitted American artist. Mr. James E. Freeman, who has for many years been a resident of Rome, has brought together in this tasteful little volume a number of sketches of the noted men of letters, painters, sculptors, models, and other interesting personages whom he has had an opportunity to study during the practice of his profession abroad. Anecdotes and reminiscences of Thackeray, Hans Christian Andersen, John Gibson, Vernet, Delaroche, Ivanoff, Gordon, the Princess Borghese, Crawford, Thorwaldsen, and a crowd of equally-famous characters, are mingled with romantic and amusing passages from the history of representatives of the upper classes of Italian society, or of the humble ranks from which artists secure the models for their statines and petuters.

Mr. Freeman saw more on less of all who were worth sceing among the visitors and the clitzens of Rome, but normal to the worth sceing among the visitors and the clitzens of Rome, but normal to the clitzens of Rome, but

versation, in answer to inquiry or suggestion, on soliloquy following at will the guidance of the mood, the time, and the circumstance. That he has thought profoundly and wisely upon the science of the mind,—the greatest and gravest of all subjects of study,—no one will question who has heard his calm, spontaneous, unhampered discourse. It is when talking with a friend or a circle of friends, whose minds are attuned with his, that the ideas which have been conceived in his hours of sage meditation take form in luminous words, and enlighten the deep mysteries of life by a moment's flash, clearing away a cloud of doubts and obscurities that have hitherto baffled the spirit's investigation. The fragments of talk upon diversified sub

jects which are gathered into this volume reveal somewhat of Mr. Alcott's idiosyncracies, yet, somewhat of Mr. Alcott's idiosyncracies, yet, as we have intimated, fail to show their strength and individuality. They seem to lose a part of their pith and potency when constrained into written speech,—proving that this is not the natural method for their expression. There are many thoughts, however, worthy of the philosopher, gleaming among the short, disconnected passages. A few culled in a rapid reading will serve as representatives:

The skill won from the study of books is no sub-The skill won from the study of books is no substitute for thought that comes from dealing directly with affairs.

Time is one's best friend, teaching, best of all, the wisdom of silence.

Time is one's best friend, teaching, best of all, the wisdom of silence.
Observation more than books, experience rather than persons, are the prime educators.
The disparity between our powers and our performances is life's tragedy.
Your friend is yourself idealized and completed.
The nner essences of life find choicest expression in letters. What like a loved correspondent for prompting to the purest and freshest utterances of friendship? One imparts what would not have been written otherwise, nor thought even, much less spoken,—especially when women are addressed. The finer literature, indeed, is characterized by a certain suffusion of the feminine flavor,—the finer, the more ideal, thought plumed with sentiment.

with sentiment.
One must first be a man to find a man.
The failure of the man is the only discomfiture

NOVELS.

NOVELS.

Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.
16mo. pp. 290.

THE AMERICAN. By HENRY JAMES, JR. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co.

The pleasure derived from the perusal of the last number of the "No-Name Series," entitled "A Modern Mephistopheles," is that which is enjoyed in the contemplation of every true rork of art. There is vigorous talent displayed n the conception and evolution of the plot, and ound literary culture in the style of the narrative. It is not agreeable to witness the machi nations of a person answering to the title of a Mephistopheles;" yet the character of Hel

"Mephistopheles;" yet the character of Helrozze is not so diabolical, nor his evil designs so successful, that we recoil from him with especial pain. The character of Gladys is sufficiently pure and strong to sweeten the bitterest incidents in the story. The secret of her simple integrity is disclosed in the single sentence, "God made me truthful, and I try to keep so."

"The American," by Mr. James, will not secure many admirers. It is a pale and passionless composition, is unduly protracted, and ends in a miserable failure of the hopes of the hero,—a failure which he might have averted by an exercise of ordinary wit and energy, and which cannot consequently be forgiven.

A POEM.
TWO WOMEN: 1862, A POEM. By CONSTANCE
FENNIMORE WOOLSON. (Reprinted from Appleton's Journal.) New York: D. Appleton & Co.
Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 92.

There is a subtle quality pervading this poem, an electric force which is generated by the soul in an inspired mood, when it has been kindled by the Promethean spark into a glowing enthusiasm. We recognize and delight in the fervid element, wherever it is manifest, even though, as in the present instance, its flame does not mount very high, nor burn with the innsest ardor. A touch, a thrill, of real geniu is sufficient to enthrall the writer and the reader and this is gratefully felt in the romance of the "Two Women." It makes one overlook lapses in the versification, and deal leniently with in the versification, and deal leniently with weaknesses in the structure of the story.

The poem had a wide reading when it appeared a few months ago in a prominent periodical, and its superiority to the average poetry published in our magazines was generally recognized. The completeness of the work is marred by the want of equality in the portraits of the two women. The author has lavished more favor upon the study of the woman of society than upon her rival, the innocent because ignorant Puritan maiden; and the parallel between them by no means does justice to the feminine type intended to be portrayed in the character of the latter.

CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS. A TREATISE ON CRIMES AND MISDEMEAN-A TREATISE ON CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS. By Sir William Oldnall Russell, Kht.,
Late Chief Justice of Bengal. By Charles
Sprengel Greaves, Esq., one of Her Majesty's
Counsel. Ninth American, from the Fourth London Edition, with the Notes and References Contained in the Former Editions, and with Additional Notes and References to English and
American Decisions. By Grorge Sharswood,
LL.D. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson &
Co. Chicago: E. B. Myers. Three volumes,
roy. Svo., law calf,
It is now over fifty years since the first edition

It is now over fifty years since the first edition of Russell on Crimes was published, but it is still a standard work on the subject of which it still a standard work on the subject of which it treats. It does not dispense with the necessity of the American works of Bishop and Roscoe, yet, by its fullness, it is needed, even in addi-tion to them. The present edition contains all-the matter of the last English edition, together with notes of all American cases down to the present time. The well-known ability of Dr. Sharswood is sufficient guarantee that the work is well done.

THE GLYPTIC ART. THE GLYPTIC ART.

ENGRAVED GEMS: THEIR PLACE IN THE HISTORY OF AWT. By MAXWELL SOMERVILLE, of
Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Carter & Coates.
Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 8vo., pp.
138. Price, 1.25.

The view of Mr. Somerville's extensive collecion of engraved gems elicited, among visitors to the late Loan Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, a good deal of inquiry into the history of the glyptic deal of inquiry into the history of the glyptic art. In answer to the request of many friends, the owner of the collection has prepared for publication a brief treatise on the subject, in which be has incorporated information gathered during years of travel and of archieological study in Europe. Affixed to the essay is a catalogue of Mr. Somerville's collection, accompanied with notes of explanation. The book is handsomely printed and illustrated.

EMINENT AUTHORS. ATLAS ESSAYS, No. 2. BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 8vo., pp. 270. Price, \$1.50. The essays comprised in this volume are re printed from the pages of the International Kewien, in which they originally appeared. These are twelve in number, and treat of eminent authors, of whom we name Lord Macaulay, Ernst Curtius, Philip Gilbert Hamerton, Longfellow, Bryant, Poe, Edward A. Freeman, and John Stuart Mill.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for June (Scribner & Co., New York). Contents: "France to America" (Illustrated), by Charles De Kay; "To Damascus by Diligence" (Illustrated), by J. Augustus Johnson; "The Sunrise Never Falled Us Yet," by Celia Thaxter; "A State Ball at Constantinople," by Mme. E. Fagnani; "Pond-Life" (Illustrated), by Mrs. S. B. Herrick; "Croton Water" (Illustrated), by Miliam H. Rideing; "Village Sanitary Work" (Illustrated), by George E. Waring, Jr.: "The Soul's Immortality," by Edward Poyson; "Benjamin Disraeli" (with portraits), by E. S. Nadal; "Somerhing About Horses" (Illustrated); "Vran Tourgueneff" (with portrait), by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyeson; "Storm-Music," by Charles T. Dazzy; "Nicholas Minturn, "Chap. XVI.—XVIII. (Illustrated), by J. G. Holland; "Le Monsiear de la Petite Dame," by Francis Hodgson Burnett; "With Thee," by William W. Ellsworth; "Traditional Music of the Spanish Pyrenees," by Nena Sturgis; "How It Was Done in Great Britain," by Edward O. Graves; "Chifd's Faith," by Mrs. S. M. B. Platt; "Calvin: a Study of Character," by Charles Dudley Warner; "While the Robin Sings," by Elizabeth Akers Allen; "The World's Work;" "Bric-a-Brac" (Illustrated). POTTEE'S AMERICAN MONTHLY for June PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

"The World's Work;" "Bric-a-Brac" (Illustrated).

POTTEE'S AMERICAN MONTHLY for June (John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia). Contents: "The Moravians in the Revolution," by Charles H. Woodman; "An Adventure in the Blue Ridge," by Marvin Hall Marsh; "Legend of a West Chester (New York) Homestead, "by Charles Pryer; "Architectural Progress, as Seen in the Religious Edifices of the World: V.—Norman Ecclesiastical Architecture," by the Rev. William Blackwood; "Angling for a Prize," by Lottle Elliott; "Is It Education or Tact that Wins," by Horace Plate Spencer; "Sea-Drift," by Thomas S. Collier; "Miss Warren's Mistake," by Miss M. C. Holmes; "Historical Legend of the Cedar of Lebanon;" "The Fair Patriot of the Revolution," by Bavid Murdoch; "Wooed and Married," by Rosa Nouchette Carey; "I See the Point," by J. P. McCord; "Musinga," by Thomas George La Mollie; "Notes and Queries;" "Current Memoranda;" "Literature and Art;" "Science and Mechanics;" "Obitaary;" "Gossip and Note-Book." The number contains thirty illustrations.

RADICAL REVIEW (Quarterly)—May—Vol. I.

Mechanics: "Obituary: "Cossap and NoteBook." The number contains thirty illustrations.

RADICAL REVIEW (Quarterly)—May—Vol. I.,
No 1. (New Bedford, Mass.: Edited by Benjamin R. Tucker.) Contents: "The Two Traditions, Ecclesiastic and Scientific," by William
J. Potter; "To Benedict Spinoza," by B. W.
Ball; "Practical Socialism in Germany." by C.
W. Ernst; "Theodore Parker as Religious Reformer," by D. A. Wasson; "The Discoverer,"
by Edmund C. Stedman; "System of Economical Contradictions in (Introduction), by P. J.
Proudhon—Editor's translation; "The Influence
of Physical Conditions in the Genesis of Species," by Joel A. Allen; "Our Financiers: Their
Ignorance, Usurpations, and Frauds," by Lysander Spooner; "Current Literature;" "Chips
from My Studio," by Sidney H. Morse.
CATHOLLG WORLD for June (Catholic Publication House, New York). Contents: "The
Papal Jubilee" (Sonnets); "Pope Plus the
Ninth;" "A Vision of the Colosseum, A. D.
1873" (Poem); "The Doom of the Bell;"
"Wild Roses by the Sea" (Poem); "Divorce
and Divorce Laws:" "From the Hecuba of Euripides" (Translation); "To Pope Plus IX."
(Poem); "The Present State of Judaism in
America;" "Letters of a Young Irishwoman to
Her Sister "(Conclusion); "Prose and Poetry
of Ancient Music;" "The Romance of a Portmanteau;" "The Brides of Christ". (Sonnets;
"New Paolications."

ST. NICHOLAS for June (Scribner & Co., New
York). Among the contributors to this num-

"New Publications."
ST. NICHOLAS for June (Scribner & Co., New York). Among the contributors to this number are Susan Coolidge, Edgar Fawcett, Lucretta P. Hale, J. T. Trowbridge, Laura E. Richards, Abby Morton Diaz, and Richard A. Proctor. There are nearly fifty illustrations.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—Current numbers (Littell & Gay, Boston).

AMERICAN BOUKSELLER for May 15 (American News Company, New York).

ATHENEUM for June (Springueld, Ill.).

Some months since, Dr. A. Reeves Jackson read a humorous paper before a neighborhood literary society; it was in the nature of an analytical essay on the ancient stanza:

Old Grimes is dead, that good old soul— We ne'er shall see him more; He used to wear an old gray coat, All buttoned down before. Dr. Jackson has, as a matter of fact, a national fame as a humorist, being the identical and mperturbable companion of Mark Twain in the trayels of the "Innocents Abroad," who used o inquire on appropriate occasions, such as the nspection of a mummy or an antique, "Is he lead?" The fun of the "Old Grimes" essay dead? The fun of the "Old Grimes" essay passed outside the neighborhood-circle, and has now been published in pamphlet-form by E. F. Dexter, corner of State and Washington streets, Chicago, with profuse and comical illustrations, designed by Frank L. Blake, also of this city. The little book will be found very amusing.

THE " NEW CENTURY !! The International Free Trade Alliance of New York have just published No. 10 of the New Century, their journal. This number is devoted to a report in full of the celebration in New York last December of the hundredth anniversary of the publication of Adam Smith's "Wealth of

FAMILIAR TALK.

EXCERPTS FROM MR. FREEMAN'S SKETCH-BOOK Mr. James E. Freeman relates, in his gossipy "Gatherings from an Artist's Portfolio," that, when on a visit to Petworth, the countryseat of the Earl of Egremont, in the year 1836, he was informed by the latter that Washington Allston's painting of "Jacob's Dream" among the art-works in the Earl's possession. Being desirous of seeing the picture, he was one morning taken to the upper story of the hall; and "There, in animmense storeroom under the roof, the Earl had deposited a large number of pictures, not having room for them in his gallery. Among these were paintings by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir William Beechey, and sir Thomas Lawrence, sir Whitam Deceney, and several from that singular dreamer Blake; here, frameless and dust-covered, was 'Jacob's Dream.' Not even its beautiful and poetical composition and refinement of sentiment had saved it from 'banishment in company with the minortad."

Dream.' Not even its beautiful and poetical composition and refinement of sentiment had saved if from "banishment in company with the rejected."

The same writer furnishes some interesting reminiscences of John Gibson, the English sculptor. He "was of medium stature," writes Mr. Freeman—

Spare, but well-formed, with dark eyes, which had a concentrated and searching expression, abundant black hair and beard, with a complexion rather pale and sombre; although his features were rather sharp, they were fine, betraying, in every expression the determined, patient, and carnest student. He was usually taciture, and had a short, crisp, and decided way of speaking with compressed libe, giving the impression of firmness in his own convictions and opinions. Had you met him at Lady V.'s receptions, or on the street, or at the Duke of D.'s dinner, you would have taken him for a plain, unostentations individual, who cared but little what kind of impression he made upon others, but there was a certain quiet air which indicated self-possession and self-respect. He certainly was not a victuresque-looking individual, and had no regard for the color and set of his supper and nether garments, the style of his hat, or cut of his beard, in other words, not an artistic-looking artist.

In his studio his manners and appearance were most unobtrusive, simple, and cordial. So little, indeed, was there in his looks of the great sculptor, that he has often been taken for one of the workmen employed in cutting the marble. As an instance apropos: One day I met him in his walk on the Pincle; he took from his vest-pocket a two-paul silver coin, the value of a franc, and said, in his peculiarly crisp and decided tone: "This was given me yesterday by a rich countryman of yours. I showed him over the studio myself, and, as he went out of the door, he handed me this. I took it, you see, —yes. I took it, and mean to keep it as a pocket-piece and reminder of the circumstance. Not very flattering, was it? Yes, he took me for the studio-sweeper and e

road-station.

Gibson had brought his valise, carpet-bag, and a hat-box. As they were quitting the baggage-room for the cars, Miss Hosmer observed that Gibson was forgetting his hat-box; she caught it up to give it to him, when the cover fell off, and she perceived it was empty.

"You are leaving your hat behind you," said she, "for it is not in your box."

"No," he replied, "I did not intend to bring it." "Oh!" responded she, "I suppose you mean to buy a new one, and have brought your case to save purchasing another."

on! responded she, "I suppose you mean to buy a new one, and have brought your case to save purchasing another."

'No. I have plenty of hats."

'Well, then, in the name of common sense, why do you bring this unnecessary incumbrance?"

'Well, you see, Miss Hatty, my valise counts one, my carpet-bag makes two, and I bring my hat-box to complete the trio. I always travel with three or seven pieces."

An anecdote taken from the life of a model serves to show the extraordinary memory of Horace Vernet, the French painter:

I was standing on the great steps one day [savs the narrator] when he was passing up to go to the villa Medic: he stopped and had a long chat with me, quite as he would have talked to a Signore, and presented me with a real Cuban cipar. He fixed upon the next morning at 9 for me to go to the studio. I was delighted at the prospect of

of the director's studio, when he came from breakfast.

"Bon jour, Michele," he said; "I owe you for
a sitting;" and he put a five-franc piece of sliver in
my hand.

"How, Professor?" I said; "I have never been in
your studio in may life."

"Well," he replied, "you may come in now;" and
he opened the door. I went in, and the first thing
I saw was a capital study of my own head on the
easel; and, examining a large picture of a battlepiece, I saw it again repeated upon the shoulders
of a French soldier. I then understood what the
long talk meant on the Plazza di Spagna stairs; he
did it quite as well from memory as if I had been
before him.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

FLORA ROUND ABOUT CHICAGO. THE SAXIFRAGE FAMILY, THE HOUSE-LEEK FAMILY, AND THE MILPOIL FAMILY.—Some of the loveliest flowers in our gardens and wild lands belong to the Saxifragaceæ or Saxifrage Family. The delicate little Mitella diphylla, or Mitre-Wort, which is found in damp places, often in clumps of moss in the shady woods or by the brookside, is one of them. Its slender raceme of small white flowers, with a pair of heart-shaped leaves at its base, is ripe for the botanist in May. The Mitella is abundant at Glencoe, and flourishes in many other ocalities round about us. A homelier member of the family, the Hen-

hera hispida, or Alum-Root, is also in blossom in May. The flower stem or scape rises from a cluster of root-leaves to the height of from two to four feet. The plant is common at Hyde Park and southward, and has been noted at Highland Park and other points. The Swamp-Saxifrage (Saxifraga Pennsylvanica) is rather a rare species in our vicinity, but has been gathered at Rosehill. It is one of

our May flowers, and the only Saxifraga named by Mr. Babcock in our flora. The pretty Par-

by Mr. Babcock in our flora. The pretty Parnassia Caroliniana, or Grass of Parnassus, is common in the open fields at Hyde Park and southward. The glandular hairs at the base of the petals are tipped with drops of sparkling dew,—a secretion of the plant itself, similar to that found in the leaves of the Sundew. The plant was given the name it bears by Diascorides because of its prolific growth on Mount Parnassus. It comes into bloom in July.

Of the genus Ribes we have several species. The R. Cynobasti, or Prickly Gooseberry, has been mentioned by two or three of our correspondents in the lists of plants already found in bloom this spring. The Smooth Gooseberry (R. hirtellum) has been met with at Graceland and near Maywood; and the R. rotundifolium at Riverside. The Wild Black Currant (R. floridum) is a common inhabitant of the woods at Riverside, Calumet, and Hinsdale. This species closely resembles the Black Currant of the gardens. The cultivated varieties of the Currant and the Gooseberry are derived from species of Ribes, which are natives of the United States.

Among the representatives of the Saxifrage family which are common in cultivation is the Ribes, which are natives of the United States.

Among the representatives of the Saxifrage family which are common in cultivation is the beautiful Dentzia Gracilis, a shrub thickly hung with racemes of snowy blossoms. The Hydranges is another, which has been introduced from China and Japan. The plant is remarkable for the varieties of color which the flowers may be made to assume. Their natural color is red, but in a poor soil this becomes a dingy green; in a rich mold, and watered with an alkaline solution or manured with wood-ashes, the flowers change to a beautiful blue. The sweet-scented Syringa is also one of the Saxifragaceæ. The shrub grows wild in the south of Europe. The Escalionias, from South America, which are prized in the greenhouses, belong in this order; and so does the little creeping plant from China, the Saxifraga saramentosa, that is used in baskets.

The Saxifrages are widely distributed about

that is used in baskets.

The Saxifrages are widely distributed about the world. Twenty-three species of the Hydrongeads belong to China and Japan. The leaves of the Hydrongea Thunbergii are used in the latter country as a substitute for the artists. the latter country as a substitute for tea, and the beverage is called, for its fine flavor, the Tea of Heaven. The powerful astringent ob-tained from the roots of the Henchera Amertained from the roots of the Henchera Americana has given the plant the name of Alum-Root. The genus Ribes is abundantly represented in North America and in Northern India. There are upward of 450 species in the entire order.

order.

Nearly allied to the Saxifragaceæ is the family of House Leeks, or Crassulaceæ, which includes about 450 species, and yet only one has been thus far placed in the catalogue of our native plants. This is the Penthorum Sedoldes (Ditch Stone-Crop), a common weed in wet places,

plants. This is the Penthorum Sedoldes (Ditch Stone-Crop), a common weed in wet places, blossoming in summer.

The members of this order are all succulent herbs, with thick stems and leaves. They grow in the driest situations, imbibing their nourishment from the atmosphere quite as much as from the soil. Some species, like the Live-for-Ever (Sempervisem tectorum), will grow on Ever (Sempervisem tectorum), will grow on walls and house-roofs. A number of species from Mexico and South Africa are reared in our

from Mexico and South Africa are reared in our greenhouses and gardens.

We have only one representative of the Halorageæ, or Water-Milfoll Family. The order is small, embracing less than 100 species. The Mermaid-Weed (Proserpinica palustirs) is a low herb growing in moist situations. It is a summer-flower, and may be looked for at Hyde Park. The Milfolls haunt the borders of streams, and low, marshy places, in Europe, Africa, Asia, North America, and the South-Sea Islands. The genus Tropa yields a curious horned fruit, whose kernels form an important article in the dict of the Chinese and of the inhabitants of Cashmere. The Thracians are said to have partially subsisted upon it.

THE FASHIONS.

White Muslin Dresses---Styles for Boys and

coped bows on the side forms of the back is the design most seen among these batistes and the white muslins. The Marguerite bows are larger and longer than formerly, and consist of two three, and sometimes four, colors. They have one or two long loops, three-eighths long after be-ing doubled, then two ends of the same length; above the strap, which is tight, as if securely knotted, are three standing ends, each a finger long, and notched out in saw teeth. Gros grain. satin, or velvet ribbons two inches wide are used for these bows, and sometimes, in order to give greater variety of color, the ribbon is double-faced. Bows with shorter loops are placed on the wrists, at the throat, and sometimes down the entire front. Another fancy is for making puffs of silk or

greater variety of color, the ribbon is double-faced. Bows with shorter loops are placed on the wrists, at the throat, and sometimes down the entire front. Another fancy is for making puffs of silk or ladders of ribbon-loops on each side of the skirt, covering a long and narrow space, yet not reaching either the top or bottom of the garment; this is what Worth calls "panel" trimming, and the name is very appropriate.

White fresses are made of plain Swiss muslin or organdy, dotted or sprigged muslins, also crossbars and stripes. They are made in the manner described for batistes, and are often furnished with an under slip, not of thick, warm silk, as they formerly were, but of pale blue or rose organdy lawn. This is usually of princesse shape, and is trimmed on the edge with a single knifepleating. The effect of these thin under dresses beneath the transparent white lawn is very light and pretty. Some white polonaises are made of tucks their entire length, separated by lengthwise insertions of Smyrna, thread, Honiton, or Valenciennes lace. The novelty and freshness of these dresses also depend on their ribbons being in the new shades and odd contrasts, and it will be an easy matter to modernize white dresses and labots of satin ribbons. One of the Parisian toilettes of white muslin and lace has ribbons of straw-color, olive brown, and pale blue, and tilled green; a third has striped olive green shading into cream-color. Other white lawn suits have the polonaise wrought all over with navy blue, and bows of navy blue silk lined with cardinal red; the skirt has the flounces embroidered with blue. Another of barred muslin nas the ribbons of mixed blue and canary-color cress-color is not deep enough to contrast with white and silk and the ribbons then cressond. Morning wrappers of white muslin and ease are in princesses shape, made up of tucks their entire length with insertions of suryran lace trim and of over pale-tinted lawn silps one made up of freduction with the reduction of the white morning dresses are in pr

train and the deep round overskirt are trimmed with wide knife-pleating of the same. The waist is a habit basque with a belt in front, and a square neck filled in with a pleated plastrom of white crepe lisse; long-looped bows of black velvet ribbon are on the wrists and corsage. For a gayer dress is another striped slik of rose with cardinal, in princessee shape, without scarfs or flounces, but edged with a full jabot of the pleated slik around the bottom. A checked slik of olive with pale blue has a polonaise with peplum pockets, and trimming of olive embroidery; the skirt is plain olive, with mife-pleatings showing blue facings. A Breton polonaise of brown and cream damask slik has a plain brown Breton vest, trimmed with glit braid. Readers who buy the low-priced striped and checked sliks should hunt out those that contain the olive and cream shades, and the gray-bine, called robin's-egg, in preference to the more hackneyed black with white, and the grissille effects.

The black slik dresses that many ladies wear throughout the summer, also black grenadines, are now made with colored plastrons or regular vests, or else with jabots showing fringed edges of colored slik, such as tilleul, cream-color. Holbein green, old gold, or the darker mandarin yellow. Sometimes striped sliks are used for these vests, either in contrast or else merely satin stripes of the same shade; the back of such basques are invariably in square-habit shape or the long coat-tails. Worth uses black-damask grenadine for knifepleatings on black-slik dresses for summer wear. The square neck filled in with lace or lisse is also seen on many black grenadines. Worth also continues to use jet passementerie as a heading for grenadine pleatings. White lisse pleatings are around the wrists and neck. Camel's-hair grenadine with rough threads is considered very stylish both in black and dark colors. Suits of navy-bine grundine, in open squares fiecked with white threads, are among French importations for young ladies. There are also dresses of green

WHAT THE LITTLE GIRLS MAY WEAR.
Long English and Russian blouses are much to be little girls until they are 4 or 5 years old. Long English and Russian blouses are much worn by little girls until they are 4 or 5 years old. The little boys wear them too, for that matter, and they are made exactly alike for both. With these we find walking-coats with Princesse fronts, with simulated vest-fronts, and the skirts set in large box-plaits at the back and sashes set on at the side seams. These garments are varied by all styles of trimmings; some have bands of silk in longitudinal stripes from the throat to the waist, ending on each of the large box-plaits and held by a button. Lace forms a very important part in the trimming of children's garments; the Russian, Irish, torchon, and Richeleu laces being set on in yoke-shape, or as broad sailor collars, and around the square pockets and cuffs, and edges of the dress.

Other styles of sacques for outdoor wear, in light fawn or gray cloth, come in the long princesses shape, fitted a little to the figure in the back. Thy trimmings consist of braids or gimps following the seams, which are also corded at times with color; these have rows of sequin buttons set down the front and on the sleeves and pockets. Some of these garments button diagonally, and have lace trimmings and drop buttons sewn thickly on the seams. The backs to these have no sashes, and are sometimes composed of silk kilt. Some of the more dressy plaits have the edges scalloped or chino squares and tiny ruffles of silk set under all the edges. White cloths of creamy tints are entirely trimmed with white silk and lace, and are used for dressy occasions.

For home wear soft cashmere in light tones of color will be worn for dresses on cool days; the edges are scalloped or pointed and piped with color; French dresses show mixtures of this material with foulard—a light gray cashmere being trimmed with bias folds of white and rose-colored striped foulard.

Princesse dresses for little girls are fastened up

material with foulard—a light gray cashmere being trimmed with bias folds of white and rose-colored striped foulard.

Princesse dresses for little girls are fastened up diagonally by hooks or buttons set underneath, and the button-holes are on a band of silk; the back of the dress is a basque, and the platted skirt beneath fastens on the side to the side seams of the front.

Breton snits seem most appropriately designed for children; all the decoration necessary to make them picturesque can be used without making them too conspicuous as in those of older persons. Some of the blouses worn by children are finished in this style; and little children will wear Breton suits in summer, the dress made with short sleeves and square neck, with a little jacket to be worn outside finished with Breton vest. For larger girls a Breton snit of fawn color is made with long jacket, fitting slightly to the figure, the vest trimmed with embroideries in different colors; square collar and inside guimpe of white muslin and lace; the hat for this picturesque costume is pointed, and has two bands set up high on the crown, with a tuff of field flowers high up on the left side.

Carnelite gray costumes are also cut squarenecked, and have the inside guimpe of white lace; they are trimmed with white basket braid and sliver buttons. The hat worn with these is also high crowned with carmelite gray ribbon and mixed feathers; this forms a suit to be worn by a very light blonde.

For summer wear linen suits in navy blue, brown, green, or gray are embroidered in white or in colores, or braited; colored embroidered bands are also much used to trim them.

ors, or braided; colored emoroidered oands are also much used to trim them.

Pique and Marseilles dresses are braided, or embroidered to simulate vest or princesse fronts; the fronts profusely decorated with outtons set on in rows; the backs are in jacket shapes, and the skirt are on in how plaint abeneath; sometimes the say are

rows; the backs are in jacket shapes, and the stirt set on in box plaits beneath; sometimes the square cut jacket back is finished with two ruffles of embroidery.

Nainsook dreases have large square pockets, trimmed with lace and bows of ribbon; the waist made with square yokes of lace and insertion.

Princesse dresses are also made with profuse trimmings of lace and insertion.

Sailor hats are worn by boys and girls allke, sometimes on the back of the head, sometimes on the top; the high pointed crown hars are set a little on one side; other shapes are turned up at one side, or at the back. Fine white straws have gathered muslin on the edge, and are bound with velvet, a band of velvet encirely ag the crown, and a bunch of ragged sallors or pop. ples at the side; the brims of these are narrow. Pique hats are also made for the summer, the edge puffed slightly and bound with velvet, the side as bent down, and a bow of black velvet with som' roseouds set on top of the low crown.

of black velvet with some rescue to the low crown.

WHAT THE LIT ILE BOYS MAY WEAR.

Oxford suitings will be much used for boys, in striped and checker, patterns, and linen suits also come for hot weether made up in coats and vests and knee pants. For present use, the Josie and Donald suits, the former with sacque front and kilt back, the other with jacket, vest, and kneepants are most favored; these are in light fancy cloths, in navy-blue flannel, or the cheque cassimers goods. Some blouse suits are also shown, belied in at the back.

Russian blouse suits of white cloth or flannel, will have wide collars trimmed with fancy worsted braid of furcuoise-blue; the hat worn with this plike a Russian sailor hat—in blue cloth, with ribbon around it and a little knob on the top of the soft flat crown. Other sailor hats in straw have the brims turning up all round; more dressy hats are in the English shape, trimmed with ribbon-band and thy feather at the side.

Breton jackets and vests are also made for boys of 7 and 8 in the fancy suits to be worn during summer; and for little boys they are quite elaborately trimmed with silver braid and round silver buttons, or white braid and bone buttons; the soft caps with full crowns worn with these made of the same material as the suit.

Gaiters are often worn for seaside or mountains, with the knee-pant suits, to protect the legs, in white duck, or some cool material which will cleap easily. Imported stockings for children come in all the casily.

Imported stockings for children come in all the dark shades matching colors worn in dresses; and the Madras stockings and socks in French liste thread, with stripes of gray color, are worn with all colors, and are among the newest importations.

A little space within my garden is
A mass of purple bloom, with here and there
Splashes of gold among the leaves. Than this
There is no other spot more sweet or fair.
Where to the moss grown fence the lyies cling
And wind their tendrils round in devious ways,
These panies sway in every here as

The faint, low murmur of the white-fringed waves Fall on my ear, as in the starless dusk I stand beside the royal, gold-crowned buds, Filling the air with scent as sweet as musk. The trumpet-flower and amber columbine Pour out the perfume of their hearts in van; For naught the starry trails of jessamine Twine round my feet—their claspings I disdain. The reddest rose flings out its thorny leaves
To hold me back, and blue forget-me-nots
Look up beseechingly; but no. Heartsease!
Thou art the goal and harbor of my thoughts.
Thy speil, Heartsease, hath hedged me close about,
And I recall what I would fain forget.
O that the light of years hath fickered out
To leave the ashes of most vain regret!

I dream of radiant days whose sun is set
To rise no more. Of ships that salled away
O'er stranger seas than these, at last
To weigh their anchors in some nameless bay.
I dream of flocks of snowy-breasted birds,
With one black-plumed, in all unlike the rest;
I raise my arms, but on the white train moves—
Unsought, the sable wings fold in my breast.

I dream of dreary waysides briar-grown.
Where, far unreckoned time, with eyes bent down,
I searched in heart-despairing that which lay
So near at hand, if I had only known.
Thoughts sad beyond the power of words come
with
A resurrection of dead memories.
Thank God, Heartsease has filled the space
Beyond all past and future mysteries.
May 18, 1877.
LULU M. W.

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